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ITALIAN GRAMMAR

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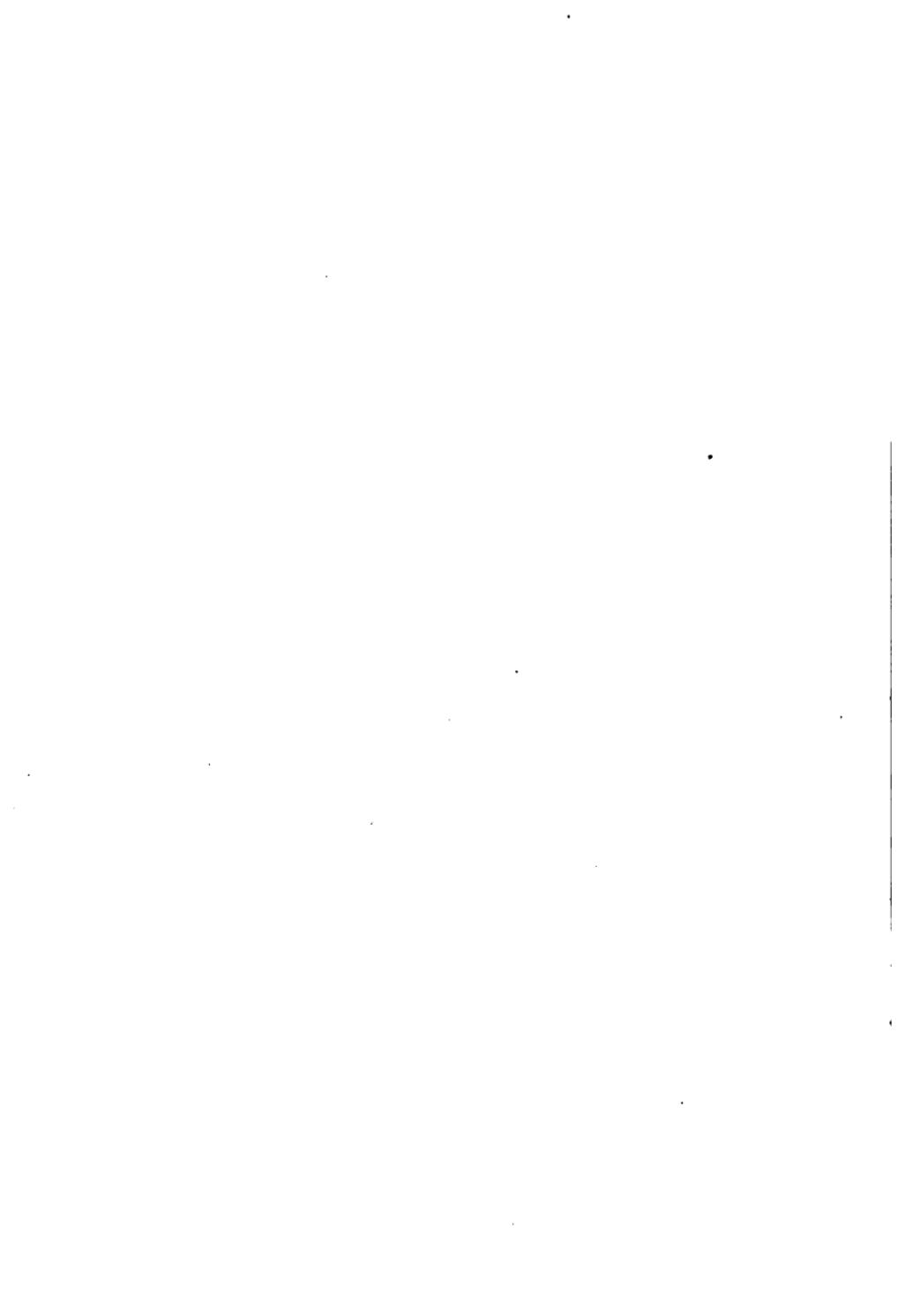
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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

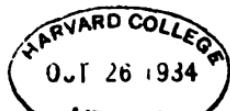
BY

C. H. GRANDGENT,

TUTOR IN MODERN LANGUAGES IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.



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Prof. Ephraim Emerson

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is the result of an attempt to put into convenient form and the smallest possible compass all the grammar that the ordinary student of Italian will need. Short as the book is, it contains some paragraphs which beginners will probably skip: the longer lists of words and endings, and a great part of the chapters on suffixes and irregular verbs will be useful mainly for reference. The vocabularies cover the twenty-one translation exercises, but not the examples nor the Exercise in Pronunciation; they are not intended to include words explained in the notes, nor proper names that are exactly the same in Italian and in English.

I have endeavored to make the book represent the Italian language as it is spoken and written at the present day; the exercises are taken chiefly from reading-books lately prepared for Tuscan schools. Still, I have tried to give also as many obsolete forms as students of the Italian classics will require.

It has been my aim throughout to make the rules clear for all classes of pupils, even for those ignorant of other foreign languages, provided they understand the technical words commonly used in grammars. With this object in view, I have ascribed to the Italian vowels the pronunciation of the English ones that are most like them: an accurate description of the Italian sounds would, I fear, prove confusing to beginners who have had no training in phonetics. It will be easy for the instructor to explain not only

the vowels, but some of the consonants, and the division of words into syllables, much better than can be done in a book like this.

The authorities I have consulted most are the dictionaries of Fanfani, Rigutini and Fanfani, Fornari (*Nuovo Bazzarini*), and Tommaseo and Bellini. I have made but little use of other grammars; I am, however, indebted to Toscani for some ideas and a few of my examples. The chapters on syntax, and the treatment of irregular verbs, pronouns, suffixes, and the plural of words in *-co* and *-go* are almost entirely the result of original work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Nash, of Harvard, to my friend and teacher, Sig. Filippo Orlando, of Florence, and to the gentlemen who assisted me in correcting the proof-sheets; and I wish above all to thank Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, and Professor Bendelari, of Yale, without whose aid and encouragement I should scarcely have ventured to offer this book to the public.

CAMBRIDGE, September, 1887.

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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. In Italian all the letters are pronounced, except *h*, which is always silent. *B, f, g, l, m, n, p, q, s*, and *v* are pronounced as in English. The letters of the Italian alphabet are named as follows :—

A, <i>ah.</i>	G, <i>jē.</i>	N, <i>ēn-nē.</i>	T, <i>tē.</i>
B, <i>bē.</i>	H, <i>āk-kah.</i>	O, <i>ō.</i>	U, <i>oo.</i>
C, <i>chē.</i>	I, <i>ē.</i>	P, <i>pē.</i>	V, <i>vē.</i>
D, <i>dē.</i>	J, <i>ē loongo.</i>	Q, <i>coo.</i>	Z, <i>dsē-tah.</i>
E, <i>ā.</i>	L, <i>ēl-lē.</i>	R, <i>ēr-rē.</i>	
F, <i>ēf-fē.</i>	M, <i>ēm-mē.</i>	S, <i>ēs-sē.</i>	

In the italicized words above, the letters and signs have their English values ; the accented syllable is marked by an acute accent (').

2. **A** is always pronounced like *a* in English “father” : as *fáma*, “fame.”

I is always pronounced like *e* in “he” : as *víni*, “wines.”

U always has the sound of *oo* in “moon” : as *úna*, “one.”

Even when these vowels are short their quality remains unchanged : as *pálla*, “ball” ; *spilli*, “pins” ; *núlla*, “nothing.”

a. In the groups *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, the *i*, unless it be accented, is generally not pronounced ; it is merely a graphic sign, denoting that the *c* or the *g* is soft. Soft *c* is like English *ch* in "chin" ; soft *g* is like *g* in "gem." Ex. : *ciò*, "that" ; *guánzia*, "cheek" ; *mángia*, "he eats" ; *giù*, "down."

3. **E** has two sounds : one close, like *a* in "gate," one open, like *e* in "get." Unaccented *e* is always close. The cases where accented *e* is open and those where it is close must be learned by practice ;* but in the group *ie* it is always open. In this book an acute accent (') marks the close, and a circumflex (^) the open sound ; these accents are, however, not used in writing Italian. Ex. : *spésso*, "often" ; *védo*, "I see" ; *ébbe*, "he had" ; *viéne*, "he comes."

O has also two sounds : one close, like *o* in "note," one open, like *o* in "for."† Unaccented *o* is always close. In the group *uo*, accented *o* is always open. Ex. : *pómo*, "fruit" ; *mólto*, "much" ; *póco*, "little" ; *fuóco*, "fire."

a. The groups *ie* and *uo* nearly always form but one syllable each, the accent being on the *e* and the *o* : as *piéno*, "full" ; *buóno*, "good."

b. In the suffixes *-eccio* (-*a*), *-esco* (-*a*), *-ese*, *-essa*, *-etto* (-*a*), *-ezzo* (-*a*), *-mente*, and *-mento* the *e* is always close ; while in the diminutive suffix *-ello* (-*a*), and in the endings *-ente*, *-enza*, *-erio* (or *-ero*), and *-esimo* (-*a*) it is open : as *inglése*, "English" ; *probabilménte*, "probably" ; *prudénte*, "prudent" ; *ventésimo*, "twentieth."

* Italian *e* is close when it represents Latin *ē* or *ī*; open when it represents Latin *ē* or *ae*. This rule has very few exceptions.

† Italian *o* is close when it represents Latin *ō* or *ū*; open when it represents Latin *ō* or *au*.

c. In the endings *-oio*, *-one*, *-ore*, and in the suffix *-oso* (-*a*) the *o* is close ; while in the ending *-orio*, and in *-occio* (-*a*), *-otto* (-*a*), and *-ozzo* (-*a*), used as suffixes to nouns or adjectives, it is open : as *vassio*, "tray" ; *ambre*, "love" ; *romitorio*, "hermitage" ; *casotta*, "good-sized house."

d. In poetry and in some prose *o* is often used instead of *uo* ; this *o* is always open : as *cobre* (for *cubre*), "heart."

4. **C** before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant is pronounced like English *k* : as *casa*, "house." Before *e* or *i* it has the value of *ch* in "chin":* as *dolce*, "sweet" ; *cinque*, "five."

When double *c* precedes *e* or *i*, both *c*'s are soft : as *faccia*, "face."

G before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant is pronounced as in English : as *gatto*, "cat." Before *e* or *i* it has the value of *g* in "gem":* as *gente*, "people" ; *giorno*, "day."

When double *g* precedes *e* or *i*, both *g*'s are soft ; as *raggio*, "ray."

H is always silent : as *ha*, "he has."

J is merely another way of writing *i* or *ii*.

R is always rolled : as *cárne*, "meat" ; *róssو*, "red" ; *per*, "for." When *r* is double, the trill is prolonged : as *búrro*, "butter" ; *marrón*, "chestnut."

S is generally like English *s* in "see," "mason" : as *só*, "I know" ; *cása*, "house" ; *disérgo*, "design." But a single *s* between two vowels is very often sounded like English *z* : as *cáso*, "case" ; *disonbre*, "dishonor."

* Between two vowels, of which the second is *e* or *i*, single *c* and single *g* are, in Tuscany, pronounced respectively like *sh* in "shin," and like *si* in "vision" (French *g* in *page*) : as *páce*, "peace" ; *stagión*, "season."

In the suffixes *-ése* and *-ésimo* the *s* is sounded *z*; in the suffix *-oso* it is like *s* in "mason"; as *francése*, "French"; *noidso*, "troublesome."

Initial *s*, followed by *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, or *v*, is pronounced *z*: as *sdruccioldre*, "to slip"; *sitta*, "sleigh."

t and **d** are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *tu*, "thou"; *fede*, "faith."

z is sounded like *ts*: as *alzare*, "to lift." After *n*, however, *z* is, in many words, pronounced *dz*: as *mánzo*, "beef"; *zanzára*, "mosquito." At the beginning of a word *z* always has the sound of *dz* (as *zínco*, "zinc"), except in *zámpa*, *zía*, *zío*, *zítto*, *zólfo*, *zóppo*, *zúcca*, *zúcchero*, *zúppa*, and some other words that are but little used.*

zz is sometimes *tts*, sometimes *ddz*:† as *prézzo* (*tts*), "price"; *mézzo* (*ddz*), "half."

* The complete list is:—

<i>zabattiéro</i>	<i>zána</i>	<i>zázzera</i>	<i>zíngaro</i>	<i>zólfa</i>
<i>zaccágna</i>	<i>zánca</i>	<i>zécca</i>	<i>zinghináia</i>	<i>zólfo</i>
<i>záccaro</i>	<i>zángola</i>	<i>záppa</i>	<i>zinzíno</i>	<i>zombáre</i>
<i>zácchera</i>	<i>zánná</i>	<i>záppo</i>	<i>zío</i>	<i>zóppo</i>
<i>záffo</i>	<i>zánni</i>	<i>zighêna</i>	<i>zípolo</i>	<i>zúcca</i>
<i>zambúco</i>	<i>zánda</i>	<i>zígolo</i>	<i>zítello</i>	<i>zúcchero</i>
<i>zámpa</i>	<i>záppa</i>	<i>zimár</i>	<i>zítto</i>	<i>záffa</i>
<i>zampíllo</i>	<i>zátta</i>	<i>zimbéllo</i>	<i>zívolo</i>	<i>záfolo</i>
<i>zampógna</i>	<i>zazzeáre</i>	<i>zinfonía</i>	<i>zócco</i>	<i>záppa</i>

and their derivatives.

† In general *ss* is *tts* when it comes from Latin *ti*, *ddz* when it comes from Latin *di*: as *pretiúm* = *prézzo*; *mediúm* = *mézzo*.

In the suffixes *-azzo* (-a), *-ezzo* (-a), *-izzzo* (-a), *-ozzo* (-a), and *-izzo* (-a) the *zz* is sounded *tts*; but in the verbal ending *-izzare* it is *ddz*: as *chiarezza*, "clearness"; *utilizzare*, "to utilize."

The other consonants are pronounced as in English.

5. The following combinations are to be noted:—

Ch (which is used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fichi*, "figs." **Sh** is like *sk*: as *schéro*, "sport."

Gh (which is used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in "get": as *aghi*, "needles."

Gu (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is like English *lli* in "million":* as *figlio*, "son"; *figli*, "sons."

Gn is like *ni* in "onion": as *bisogno*, "need."

Gu followed by a vowel is like *gw*: as *guáncia*, "cheek."

Qu is always like *kw*: as *questo*, "this."

Sc before *e* and *i* is like *sh* in "shin": as *uscire*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scuola*, "school."

6. With the exception of *h* and of the combinations mentioned in **5** and in **2, a**, every letter in Italian is distinctly sounded. In pronouncing double consonants both letters must be sounded—the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable. Ex.: *paura* (*pa-ú-ra*), "fear"; *Europa* (*E-u-rò-pa*), "Europe"; *miei* (*mi-í-i*), "my"; *babbo* (*bá-b-bo*), "papa"; *fatto* (*fát-to*), "done"; *anno* (*án-no*), "year"; *ficcia* (pronounce *fat-tsha*), "face"; *oggi* (pronounce *od-dgè*), "today"; *pazzo* (pronounce *pat-tso*), "mad."

* Exceptions are *negligere*, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Latin; in these *gl*=English *gl*.

7. In writing Italian only one accent, the grave (‘), is employed.* Any vowel bearing this mark is accented and (if it be *e* or *o*) open in the pronunciation. When, as is the case with nearly all words, no accent is written, the emphasized syllable must be learned by practice.† Most nouns and adjectives are accented on the penult. In this book the accent will always be marked.

8. Italian words are divided into syllables in such a way that, if possible, every syllable begins with a consonant: as *ta-vo-lt-no*, “table.” When *s* precedes another consonant, both that consonant and the *s* belong to the following syllable: as *di-stán-te*, “distant”; *ri-strét-to*, “limited.” When *r* follows another consonant, both that consonant and the *r* belong to the following syllable: as *pá-dre*, “father”; *a-vrò*, “I shall have.” Ex.: *mi-glib-re*, “better”; *o-gnú-no*, “every”; *ri-spón-de-re*, “to reply”; *te-á-tro*, “theatre”; *del-l’acqua*, “of the water.”

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Carlino è maláto, è móltó maláto. Lí da lúi al suo letticiuólo,
Charley is ill is very ill There by him at(the) his little-bed
 c’ è sémpre la mámma. La mámma è sémpre lí, è sémpre lí
there is always the mother The mother is always there
 giórno e nôtte. È ôtto giórni che non si è spogliáta; quândo
day and night It is eight days that not she-has-undressed when
 non ne può più, appôggia il cápo accânto al visino del
she-cannot (-hold-out) more she-leans the head beside (to)the little-face of (the)
 suo Carlino, e s’ appísolá un pôco: ma dormíre, ah! dormíre non
her Charley and drowses a little but sleep ah sleep not

* Some Italian authors and editors use the acute and circumflex accents to mark proparoxytones, and to distinguish words that are alike in spelling but different in meaning; but their example is not generally followed.

† The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin.

può. Che se Carlino tósse, se álza tína manína, se respíra un
she-can For if Charley coughs if he-raises a little-hand if he-breathes a
 po' più fôrte, la mámma è súbito alzáta, e lo guárda físsso
little more hard the mother is at-once arisen and him looks-at hard
 físsso, e lo bácia. Il malatino patísce, ma patísce più la pôvera
hard and him kisses The little-invalid suffers but suffers more the poor
 mámma.
mother.

ARTICLES.

9. The article is not declined, but it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

10. Masculine :—

a. Sing. *il*, pl. *i*, before a word beginning with any consonant except *s* impure* and *z*.

b. Sing. *lo*, pl. *gli*, before a word beginning with a vowel or with *s* impure or *z*.

Before a vowel *lo* becomes *l'*.

Ex. : *Il pâdre*, the father ; *i pâdri*, the fathers.

Lo spéccchio, the mirror ; *gli spécchi*, the mirrors.

Lo sciâme, the swarm ; *gli sciâmi*, the swarms.

Lo zlo, the uncle ; *gli zli*, the uncles.

L' ubmo, the man ; *gli ubmini*, the men.

11. Feminine :—

Sing. *la*, pl. *le*.

Before a vowel *la* becomes *l'* ; *le* becomes *l'* before *e*.

Ex. : *La mâdre*, the mother ; *le mâdri*, the mothers.

L' ora, the hour ; *le ore*, the hours ; *l' érbe*, the herbs.

* That is, *s* followed by another consonant.

12. When the definite article is preceded by one of the prepositions *di, da, a, in, con, su, per*, the article and preposition are contracted into one word, as shown in the following table :—

	IL	I	LO	GLI	LA	LE	L'
<i>Di, of</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>déi or de'</i>	<i>délio</i>	<i>dégli</i>	<i>délla</i>	<i>délle</i>	<i>dell'</i>
<i>Da, by</i>	<i>dal</i>	<i>dádi or da'</i>	<i>dálio</i>	<i>dágli</i>	<i>dálla</i>	<i>dálle</i>	<i>dall'</i>
<i>A, to</i>	<i>al</i>	<i>di or a'</i>	<i>dílo</i>	<i>dígli</i>	<i>dílla</i>	<i>dílle</i>	<i>all'</i>
<i>In, in</i>	<i>nel</i>	<i>néti or ne'</i>	<i>nélio</i>	<i>négli</i>	<i>nélla</i>	<i>nélle</i>	<i>nell'</i>
<i>Con, with</i>	<i>col</i>	<i>códi or co'</i>	<i>cólio</i>	<i>cógli</i>	<i>cólla</i>	<i>cólle</i>	<i>coll'</i>
<i>Su, on</i>	<i>sul</i>	<i>súi or su'</i>	<i>súlio</i>	<i>súgli</i>	<i>súlla</i>	<i>súlle</i>	<i>sull'</i>
<i>Per, for</i>	<i>pel</i>	<i>péti or pe'</i>	<i>per lo</i>	<i>per gli</i>	<i>per la</i>	<i>per le</i>	<i>per l'</i>

Ex.: *Del pàdre*, of the father; *dái pàdri*, by the fathers.

Állo spéccchio, to the mirror; *négli spécchi*, in the mirrors.

Cólla mádre, with the mother; *cólle mádri*, with the mothers.

Sull' ubmo, on the man; *per gli ubmini*, for the men.

a. The word “some” is frequently rendered in Italian by *di* with the definite article. This is called the partitive genitive.

Ex.: *Dátemi del vino*, give me some wine.

13. In the following cases the definite article is used in Italian, though not in English :—

a. Before the possessive pronouns : as *il nóstro giardíno*, “our garden”; *i subi frálli*, “his brothers.” When, however, the possessive qualifies a noun in the singular expressing relationship, the article is generally omitted : as *mía mádre*, “my mother.”

b. Before an abstract noun or any noun taken in a general sense.

Ex. : *L'ubmo propone*, man proposes.

I fiori nascono dal seme, flowers spring from the seed.

Gli uccelli hanno le ali, birds have wings.

La morte è il peggiore di tutti i mali, death is the worst of all evils.

c. In general before a noun used with any adjective that does not express quantity.

Ex. : *L'anno scorso*, last year.

Gli uomini buoni, good men.

Il povero Giorgio non viene, poor George doesn't come.

d. Before a title followed by a proper name.

Ex. : *La regina Vittoria*, Queen Victoria.

Il signor Ascoli, Mr. Ascoli.

e. Generally before family names, and before names of well-known persons.

Ex. : *Il Bianchi è morto*, White is dead ; *la Patti canta*, Patti sings.

Il poema del Dante or *di Dante*, Dante's poem.

f. (1) Before names of countries and continents.

Ex. : *La Svizzera*, Switzerland ; *all'Italia*, to Italy.

Parlo della Russia, I speak of Russia.

Per l'Europa, for Europe.

(2) But the article is omitted after *in*, in phrases that denote going to or dwelling in a country.

Ex. : *Vado in Germania*, I go to Germany.

Rimango in Francia, I remain in France.

(3) It is omitted also after *di*, when *di* with the name of a country is equivalent to an adjective of nationality.

Ex. : *La regina d'Inghilterra*, the queen of England.

Il vino di Spagna, the wine of Spain.

In all the above cases the article is omitted if the noun is used as a vocative, or is modified by a numeral or a pronoun.

Ex.: *Signora Monti, come sta*, Mrs. Monti, how do you do?
Pòvero pàdre, poor father!
Due bellissimi cani, two very beautiful dogs.
Questa sua ópera, this work of his.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

14. Masculine:—

a. *Un* before a vowel or any consonant except *s* impure and *z*.
b. *Úno* before *s* impure or *z*.

Ex.: *Un pàdre*, a father.

Un uomo, a man.

Un anello, a ring.

Úno spècchio, a mirror.

Úno sciáme, a swarm.

Úno zio, an uncle.

15. Feminine:—

Úna, which becomes *un'* before a vowel.

Ex.: *Úna màdre*, a mother.

Un' ora, an hour.

16. In the following cases the indefinite article, though expressed in English, is omitted in Italian:—

a. Before a predicate noun expressing profession, rank, or nationality, and not accompanied by an adjective.

Ex.: *Egli è pòta*, he is a poet.

Sòno marchèse, I am a marquis.

Siete italidno, you are an Italian.

b. Before a noun used in apposition to a preceding substantive.

Ex.: *L' Arno, fiume che traversa Firlnse*, the Arno, a river which traverses Florence.

EXERCISE 1.

La párte piú álta del nôstro côrpo è il cápó. Il cápó è attaccáto
 al côllo, e il côllo è attaccáto al trónco. La párte davânti del
 cápó si chiáma viso. Nel viso ci sóno la frônte, gli ócchi, il
 násó, la bôcca, il ménto. Cogli ócchi si védono le côse. Col
 násó si sêntono gli odóri. Colla bôcca si mangia, si béve, si
 respíra. Respiráre è mandáre l'ária giù nel pêtto, e pôi riman-
 dârla fuôri. Nói respíriamo l'ária. Leváte un pésce dall' ácqua,
 muôre: leváte l'ária a nôi, e nói morrémo.
 it dies take from us shall die.

EXERCISE 2.

Mr. Rossi is a merchant. Leaving Italy, he-went-away last
 year to France, a country which he-wished to-visit with his brother
 and a friend of the family. But he-returned to Italy the same
 month, saying: "Travelling¹ bores-me. Another time I-shall-make
 a study of the customs of France. Paris is a big city; we-have-
 seen some² fine things; but I-prefer the land of Garibaldi and
 of King Victor Emmanuel."

¹ See 18, b.

² See 12, a.

NOUNS.

17. Italian nouns are not declined. Possession is denoted by the preposition *di*: as *lo spéccchio di mio pâdre*, "my father's looking-glass."

GENDER.**18. There are no neuter nouns in Italian.***

Nouns denoting males and females keep their natural gender, whatever their termination may be: except *guida*, "guide"; *guardia*, "guard"; *sentinella*, "sentinel"; *spia*, "spy"; which are feminine.

Ex. : *Il fratello*, the brother; *mia sorella*, my sister.

Il poeta, the poet; *la poetessa*, the poetess.

Una spia, a spy; *la nostra guida*, our guide.

19. Of nouns denoting objects without sex some are masculine, some feminine. Their gender can often be determined by the final letter. All Italian nouns end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*: † —

a. Those ending in *a* are feminine; except *colera*, "cholera," Greek neuters in *-ma*,‡ many geographical names, and a few other words, mostly foreign.

Ex. : *Un' ora*, an hour; *un telegramma*, a telegram.

Il Canada, Canada; *il sofa*, the sofa.

b. Of those ending in *e* and *i* some are masculine, some feminine. All ending in *-zine*, *-gione*, or *-udine* are feminine; those in *-me* are generally masculine; those in unaccented *i* are mostly feminine.

Ex. : *Il fiume*, the river; *la pace*, peace.

Un dì, a day; *una metropoli*, a metropolis.

La ragione, the reason; *la servitùdine*, service.

* Latin neuters become masculine in Italian; masculines and feminines retain their Latin gender. This rule has very few exceptions.

† A few foreign nouns used in Italian end in a consonant: as *lapis*, "pencil."

‡ Mostly scientific terms.

c. Those ending in *o* are masculine ; except *máno*, "hand."

Ex. : *Il ginocchio*, the knee ; *la máno*, the hand.

d. Those ending in *u* are feminine ; except *soprappiù*, "surplus," and a few foreign words.

Ex. : *La virtù*, virtue ; *il bambù*, bamboo.

20. Any other part of speech (except an adjective) used as a noun must be masculine.

Ex. : *Il viaggiare*, travelling.

21. Masculine names of trees in *o* or *e* have a feminine form in *a* or *e* respectively, denoting their fruit ; but *il dátttero*, "date," *il fico*, "fig," *il limóne*, "lemon," *il pómico*, "apple," are always the same, whether denoting the tree or the fruit.

Ex. : *Un susíno*, a plum-tree ; *una susína*, a plum.

Il nöce, the walnut-tree ; *la nöce*, the walnut.

Questi fíchi, these fig-trees, these figs.

NUMBER.

22. Feminines in unaccented *a* form their plural by changing *a* into *e*.

Ex. : *La stráda*, the street ; *le stráde*, the streets.

Una bugla, a lie ; *le bugle*, lies.

a. Feminines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-che* and *-ghe* respectively (the *h* being inserted merely to indicate that the *c* and *g* keep their hard sound).

Ex. : *Un' óca*, a goose ; *molté óche*, many geese.

La bottéga, the shop ; *paréccchie bottéghe*, several shops.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* form their plural in *-ce* and *-ge* respectively.*

Ex. : *La guancia*, the cheek ; *le guance*, the cheeks.

Una ciliegia, a cherry ; *tante ciliege*, so many cherries.

23. Masculines in unaccented *a* and all nouns in unaccented *o* and *e* (not *ie*) form their plural in *i*.

Ex. : *Un poeta*, a poet ; *due poeti*, two poets.

Lo zio, the uncle ; *gli zii*, the uncles.

La mano, the hand ; *le mie mani*, my hands.

Un mese, a month ; *tre mesi*, three months.

La cornice, the frame ; *quattro cornici*, four frames.

a. Masculines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-chi* and *-ghi* respectively.

Ex. : *Il monarca*, the monarch ; *i monarchi*, the monarchs.

Il collega, the colleague ; *i colleghi*, the colleagues.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-io* form their plural by changing *-io* to *-i* (often written *ii* or *j*).

Ex. : *Lo specchio*, the mirror ; *gli specchi*, the mirrors.

Il ciliegio, the cherry-tree ; *i ciliegi*, the cherry-trees.

c. Nouns in *-go* form their plural in *-ghi*. Nouns in *-co* form their plural in *-chi* if the penult is accented, otherwise in *-ci*.

Ex. : *Il castigo*, the punishment ; *i castighi*, the punishments.

Un catalogo, a catalogue ; *due cataloghi*, two catalogues.

Il fico, the fig ; *cinque fichi*, five figs.

Antico, ancient ; *gli antichi*, the ancients.

Un medico, a doctor ; *sei medici*, six doctors.

This rule has a number of exceptions. In the following lists, words whose irregular plural is rare are omitted.

* A few nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* retain the *i* in the plural : as *alteriglia* (*alterigie*), *audacia* (*-cie*), *cupidigia* (*-gie*), *salldcia* (*-cie*), *ferbicia* (*-cie*), *provincia* (*-cie*).

(1) When *mágο*, "magician," means "one of the Magi," its plural is *mágι*; otherwise it is *mághi*. Compound nouns in *-logo* denoting persons engaged in the sciences form their plural in *-gi*. Compound nouns in *-fago* form their plural in *-gi*.*

Ex. : *Il fisiólogo*, the physiologist; *i fisiologi*, physiologists.

Antropófago, cannibal; *antropófagi*, cannibals.

(2) The following words form their plural in *-ci*, although the penult is accented: —

amíco	gréco	inimíco	nemíco	pôrco †
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Gréco has a regular plural in the expression *vini gréchi*.

(3) The following words form their plural in *-chi*, although the penult is unaccented: —

ábbaco	fármaco	lástrico	rammárico	stráscico
acróstico	índaco	mánico	rísico	tôssico
cárico ‡	intônaco	párroco	sciático	tráfficoo
diméntico ‡	intrínseco	pízzico	stômaco	válico §

Acróstico and *fármaco* have also regular plurals.

d. Some masculines in *o* have an irregular plural in *a*; this plural is feminine. They are: *centíñio*, "hundred"; *miglìdío*, "thousand"; *míglío*, "mile"; *páio*, "pair"; *ubvo*, "egg."

Many masculines in *o* have this irregular feminine plural in *a* besides the regular masculine plural in *i*. The most common are: *bráccio*, "arm"; *dito*, "finger"; *frútto*, "fruit"; *ginçchio*, "knee"; *lábbox*, "lip"; *légno*, "wood"; *membro*, "member"; *múro*, "wall"; *oréccchio*, "ear"; *osso*, "bone."

* Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *flémmagôgo*, *idragôgo*, *metallúrgo*, *sdrogo* (also reg. plur.), *sortilego*.

† Likewise the rare words: *aprico*, *lombrico* (also reg.), *uvamico*, *vico*.

‡ Likewise its compounds.

§ Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *filáccico*, *mántaco* (also reg.), *ostáctico*, *sfiláccico*, *stáctico* (noun), *úncico*.

Ex. : *Un pâio*, a pair ; *sette pâia*, seven pairs.

Il mío braccio, my arm ; *le túe braccia*, thy arms.

Il lábbro, the lip ; *le lábbra* or *i lábbri*, the lips.

Un ósso, a bone ; *le óssa* or *gli óssi*, the bones.

Braccio, *ginocchio*, *lábbro*, and *oréccchio* nearly always have the irregular plural when denoting the two arms, knees, lips, or ears belonging to the same body.

24. All monosyllables, and all nouns ending in *i*, *ie*, *u*, or an accented vowel are invariable.

Ex. : *Il re*, the king ; *i re*, the kings.

Il bríndisi, the toast ; *i bríndisi*, the toasts.

Úna spécie, a kind ; *otto spécie*, eight kinds.

La virtù, virtue ; *le virtù*, the virtues.

Úna cittâ, a city ; *díeci cittâ*, ten cities.

25. The following nouns have irregular plurals : *búe*, "ox," pl. *buòi*; *dó*, "god," pl. *déi**; *móglie*, "wife," pl. *móglì*; *uòmo*, "man," pl. *uòmini*.

EXERCISE 3.

Gli uccelli, le farfálle, i péscí, il cáne, il micio, le lucertole sóno¹ tútti animáli. Il gátto e il cáne sóno¹ animáli che hánno² quâtro gámbe, hánno³ quâtro piêdi, e però si chiámano⁴ quadrúpedi. Il leóne è¹ il piû bêllo e il piû maestóso déi quadrúpedi. Gli uccelli hánno² dûe zámpe ; ed hánno³ le áli e con le áli vólano.⁵ Ánche le farfálle hánno² le áli, ánche le ápi hánno² le áli, e vólano.⁵ Le mósche, le zanzáre, le vêspe, e pôi mólti áltre animálini, símili a quéstí, si chiámano⁴ insétti. Gli uccelli e gl' insétti náscono⁶ dálle uôva. Tútti quéstí animáli vívono⁷ in mèzzo all' ária. I péscí vívono⁷ in mèzzo all' ácqua. I péscí non hánno² gámbe ; hánno³ dálle párti quélle alettíne ; e con quéste piccole

* The article used with *déi* is *gli* : *gli déi*.

aléttē e con la códa nuôtano⁸ e guízzan⁹ vía nell' ácqua, lêsti lêsti cóme un lámpo. Quélle aléttē si chiámano⁴ píinne. Le lucêrtole stríscian¹¹ su' míri, hánno⁸ délle zampíne, ma rasênti rasênti al côrpo, e quândo si muôvono¹⁰ ánche súlla têrra, strísciano.¹¹ Le sérpi non hánno² gámbe ; e quéstí animálí che non hánno² gámbe e che strísciano¹¹ sulla têrra, cóme le lucêrtole e le sérpi, si chiáman⁴ rêttili.

¹ È = is; sóno = are. ² Have. ³ They have. ⁴ Si chidmano = are called. ⁵ They fly. ⁶ Are born. ⁷ Live. ⁸ They swim. ⁹ Dart. ¹⁰ Si muôvono = they move. ¹¹ Crawl, they crawl.

EXERCISE 4.1

Mignonettes are² born from the seed. The seed, placed under ground, has³ sprouted ; from one side it-has³ put-out⁴ shoots, which have-spread-out⁵ through⁶ the ground, and from one side it-has³ sent forth the stalk, the little-branches,⁷ the leaves, and⁹ the flowers. Like mignonettes,⁸ many other plants, herbs, and⁹ flowers spring¹⁰ from the seed. Flowers, herbs, grain, and trees are-called¹¹ vegetables. Vegetables have³ roots, trunk, branches, twigs, leaves, flowers, and⁹ fruit. Plants first produce¹² the flower and then the fruit. The trunk or stalk of plants is² that¹³ which rests¹⁴ on the roots and¹⁵ comes¹⁶ out from the ground ;¹⁷ it-is-covered¹⁸ with¹⁹ branches and with¹⁹ leaves. Of the stalk of plants, — for instance, of the trunk of trees, — we-make-use²⁰ for many purposes ; we-make²¹ furniture, doors, windows, the beams that support²² ceilings, ships, carriages, and⁹ cars. The branches of trees are-burned,²³ and give-us²⁴ fire. Vegetables in-order-to²⁵ live have³ need of earth, of water, and⁹ of light.

¹ See 18, b. ² Is = è; are = sóno. ³ Has, it has = ha; have = hanno. ⁴ Messo. ⁵ Si sóno distése. ⁶ Fra. ⁷ Ramicélli. ⁸ Insert "and so." ⁹ Omit. ¹⁰ Ndscono. ¹¹ Si chidmano. ¹² Fánno. ¹³ Quíollo. ¹⁴ Pôsa. ¹⁵ Insert "which." ¹⁶ Viène. ¹⁷ Insert "and." ¹⁸ Si ricubpre. ¹⁹ Di. ²⁰ Ci servidmo. ²¹ Faccidmo. ²² Régongo. ²³ Si brúciano. ²⁴ Ci dâranno. ²⁵ Per.

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives agree with their substantives in gender and number. An adjective modifying two nouns of different genders is generally put in the masculine plural.

Ex. : *Il gatto è pulito*, the cat is neat.

Tre stanze pulite, three neat rooms.

Una casa e un giardino bellissimi, a pretty house and garden.

27. Adjectives usually follow their nouns ; but the most common ones denoting quantity, size, number, goodness, beauty, and ugliness generally precede.

Ex. : *Un uomo disgraziato*, an unfortunate man.

Troppa pâne, too much bread ; *le grandi città*, great cities.

La seconda volta, the second time.

La buona madre, the good mother.

Un bel cassetto, a fine bureau.

La brutta sedia, the ugly chair.

GENDER AND NUMBER.

28. Adjectives ending in *o* are masculine, and form their feminine in *a*. Adjectives in *e* are invariable in the singular.

Ex. : *Un buono stivalotto*, a good boot ; *una buona scarpa*, a good shoe.

Un ragazzo felice, a happy boy ; *una ragazza felice*, a happy girl.

29. Adjectives form their plural in the same way as nouns (see 22, 23).

Ex. : *Sei buoni cassetti*, six good bureaus ; *otto buone sedie*, eight good chairs.

Due uomini felici, two happy men ; *tre donne felici*, three happy women.

a. *Paréccchi*, "several," has for its feminine *paréccchie*.

Ex.: *Paréccchi tavolini*, several tables; *paréccchie tavole*, several dinner-tables.

b. *Quálche*, "some," is used only in the singular, even when the meaning is plural.

Ex.: *Quálche volta*, sometimes.

c. When preceding a noun, *bello*, "beautiful," has forms similar to those of the definite article; and *Sánto*, "Saint," and *gránde*, "great," have corresponding forms in the singular. *Buono*, "good," when preceding its noun, has a singular similar to the indefinite article. The masculine of these words (which is the only irregular part) is, therefore, as follows:—

Before any consonant except *s* impure or *z*: *bel*, *San*, *gran*, *buon*; pl. *béti*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buóni*.

Before *s* impure or *z*: *bello*, *Santo*, *grande*, *buono*; pl. *bégli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buóni*.

Before a vowel: *bell'*, *Sant'*, *grand'*, *buon*; pl. *bégli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buóni*.

When used *after* a noun or in the predicate these adjectives have their full forms (*bello*, *belli*, *Santo*, *Sánti*, *grande*, *grándi*, *buono*, *buóni*).

Ex.: *Un bel quadro*, a fine picture; *dúe belli lètti*, two fine beds.

Un bello scaffale, a fine bookcase; *quádri belli stivdli*, four fine boots.

Un bell' andito, a fine hall; *molti belli orologi*, many fine clocks.

Una bella stufa, a fine stove; *paréccchie belle tende*, several fine curtains.

Il paldzzo è bello, the palace is fine; *le sèdie son belle*, the chairs are beautiful.

San Pietro, Santo Stefano e Sant' Antonio, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Anthony.

Un gran fudo, a big fire; *grándi camini*, big fire-places.

Il grande scaldino, the big foot-warmer; *dieci grandi spilli*, ten big pins.

Un grande scidme, a great swarm; *il grande stipolo*, the large bung.

Un grande armadio, a big wardrobe; *venti grandi alberi*, twenty big trees.

Una grande camera, a large bedroom; *cinque grandi finestre*, five big windows.

Il salotto è molto grande, the parlor is very large.

Un buon lume, a good lamp; *buoni fiammiferi*, good matches.

Il buono sgabello, the good stool; *nove buoni scolari*, nine good pupils.

Il buon olio, the good oil; *parecchi buoni aghi*, several good needles.

Una buona cucina, a good kitchen; *le buone candele*, the good candles.

Il bambino è buono, the child is good.

30. Any adjective of either gender or either number may be used as a noun.

Ex.: *I buoni*, the good; *la bella*, the beautiful woman.

COMPARISON.

31. All Italian adjectives form their comparative by prefixing *più* "more," and their superlative by prefixing *il più*, "the most." When the superlative immediately follows the noun, the article of *il più* is omitted.

Ex.: *Bello*, beautiful; *più bello*, more beautiful; *il più bello*, the most beautiful.

Lungo, long; *più lungo*, longer; *il più lungo*, the longest.

La via più corta, the shortest way.

a. The following adjectives have an irregular comparison in addition to the regular one:—

Alto, high; *più alto* or *superiore*; *il più alto* or *il superiore*.

Basso, low; *più basso* or *inferiore*; *il più basso* or *l'inferiore*.

Buono, good; *più buono* or *migliore*;* *il più buono* or *il migliore*.

Cattivo, bad; *più cattivo* or *peggiore*;* *il più cattivo* or *il peggiore*.

Grande, big; *più grande* or *maggiore*; *il più grande* or *il maggiore*.

Piccolo, small; *più piccolo* or *minore*; *il più piccolo* or *il minore*.

“Higher” and “lower” are commonly rendered by *più alto* and *più basso*; *supérieure* and *inférieure* generally mean “superior” and “inferior.” *Migliore* and *peggiore* are more used than *più buono* and *più cattivo*, which have the same sense. “Larger” and “smaller” are generally *più grande* and *più piccolo*; *maggiore* and *minore* usually signify “older” and “younger.”

Ex.: *Noi siamo migliori di loro*, we are better than they.

Questa sala da pranzo è la più grande, this dining-room is the biggest.

Pietro è il fratello minore, Peter is the youngest brother.

32. The adverb “less” is expressed by *méno*, “least” by *il méno*. “As . . . as,” “so . . . as” are *tánto . . . quanto*, *tanto . . . como*, *così . . . como*, or simply *quanto*.

Ex.: *Quella stanza è la méno bellina*, that room is the least pretty.

Paolo non è tánto buono como Roberto, Paul isn’t so good as Robert.

Giovanni è alto quanto Filippo, John is as tall as Philip.

33. “Than” is *che*.

Ex.: *L’albergo è più grande che bello*, the hotel is bigger than it is beautiful.

But before a noun, a pronoun, or a numeral “than” is *di*. If, however, this “than” is preceded by a word meaning “rather” or its contrary, it is translated *che*.

* The adverbs “better” and “worse” are *méglio* and *peggio*.

Ex.: *Riccardo è peggiore di Guglielmo*, Richard is worse than William.

Vbi siete più ricchi di noi, you are richer than we.

Meno di cinque, less than five.

Piuttosto la morte che il disonore, rather death than dishonor.

Before an inflected verb "than" is *che non* or *di quel che*.

Ex.: *Abbia più che non morde*, he barks more than he bites.

Prometto meno di quel che do, I promise less than I give.

34. "The more . . . the more," "the less . . . the less" are *più . . . più, meno . . . meno*. "More" and "less" after a number are *di più, di meno*. In speaking of time, "longer" after a negative is *più*.

Ex.: *Più studio, più imopro*, the more I study, the more I learn.

Trénta giorni di meno, thirty days less.

Non lo vediamo più, we see him no longer.

EXERCISE 5.

Il sóle è¹ un glôbo grandissimo e sêmpre infocáto: éssó è¹ grânde óltre un milioné di vòlte più délla têrra; e dire² che a' nôstri ôcchi apparisce³ tanto più piccolo! Ánche la lúna, che splênde⁴ durânte la nôtte, è¹ rotónda, ma è¹ móltô più piccola délla têrra, e gíra⁵ intórno a quêsta⁶ continovaménte. La lúna non ha¹ lúce da sè, ma la ricéve⁷ dal sóle. Écco⁸ perchè la lúna óra la vediámo⁹ e óra non la vediámo⁹ più, óra ne vediámo⁹ mèzza, óra uno spicchio, óra un po' più, óra un po' meno, secôndo che di éssa ci si presênta¹⁰ úna párté maggiore o minore illuminaâta dal sóle. Le stélle sóno¹ tútti quéi¹¹ púnti luminosi che vediámo⁹ brilláre di¹² nôtte nel firmaménto. Non crediáte,¹³ però, che le stélle siano¹ piccole cóme nôi le vediámo⁹: ci páiono¹⁴ così piccine per la smisuráta distânsa che còrre¹⁵ da lóro a nôi; ma le stélle sóno¹ grandissime, e ce n'è di quélle¹⁶ che sóno¹ in-

finitamente più grándi del sóle. Gli è¹ che il sóle è¹ méno lon-táno di ésse dálle térra che noi abitiámo.¹⁷

¹ È=is; *sóno, stano* (subj.)=are; *ha*=has. ² To think. ³ It seems. ⁴ Shines. ⁵ Turns. ⁶ It. ⁷ *La ríeve*=receives it. ⁸ That is. ⁹ *Ve-didmo*=we see; *la vedidmo*=we see it; *le vedidmo*=we see them; *ne vedidmo*=we see of it. ¹⁰ *Ci si presenta*=there presents itself to us. ¹¹ Those. ¹² At. ¹³ *Non credidte*=do not think. ¹⁴ *Ci pónono*=they seem to us. ¹⁵ Intervenes. ¹⁶ *Ce n'è di quélle*=there are some. ¹⁷ In-habit.

EXERCISE 6.

The moon is¹ in the middle of² the sky. The moon is¹ round; it-looks³ perfectly round like a melon. And it-looks,³ too, as big as a melon. The moon seems⁴ little because it-is¹ far, far from us who are⁵ on the earth. The moon renders⁶ a great service to men: because when everything is¹ dark, it⁷ illumines⁸ with its beautiful light the earth which we-inhabit.⁹ The stars are¹⁰ larger than the moon, but to-look-at-them¹¹ they-seem¹² smaller, because they-are¹⁰ so-much¹³ further than the moon. The most beautiful, the most intense light comes¹⁴ from the sun.

¹ È. ² A. ³ Par or pare. ⁴ Si véde. ⁵ Sidmo. ⁶ Fa. ⁷ Éssa. ⁸ Ri-schidra. ⁹ Abitidmo. ¹⁰ Sóno. ¹¹ A vedérle. ¹² Páiono. ¹³ Tánto. ¹⁴ Viene.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES; NUMERALS.

AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE ENDINGS.

35. Instead of an adjective the Italians often use a suffix to express size or quality. This suffix may be added to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When added to an adjective, and generally when added to a noun, it takes the gender of the word to which it is affixed: occasionally,

however, a suffix with masculine termination is added to a feminine noun, which thereby becomes masculine. A word loses its final vowel before a suffix; but the preceding consonant, if it be *c* or *g*, must keep its former quality: as *Carlo* + *ino* = *Carlino*, *vōce* + *ōne* = *vociōne*, *pōco* + *ino* = *pochīno*, *adágio* + *ino* = *adagīno*.

a. The commonest ending is *-issimo*, "very," which in general is added only to adjectives and adverbs. Adverbs in *-mēnte* add the *-mēnte* after the *-issimo* (see 85). Any adjective may take it, and it is very often used in cases where it would be entirely superfluous in English.

Ex. : *Largo*, wide; *larghissimo*, very wide.

Bene, well; *bentissimo*, very well.

Grande, big; *grandissimo*, very big.

Fa un tempo bellissimo, it's beautiful weather.

Bellissimamente, very beautifully.

b. The principal suffix denoting bigness is *-ōne*; it is always masculine when added to nouns, but has a feminine form *-ōna* which is sometimes used with adjectives.

Ex. : *Libro*, book; *librōne*, big book.

Casa, house; *casōne*, large house.

c. The most important suffixes denoting smallness are *-ino*, *-cino*, *-iccino*, *-ētto*, *-ēllo*, *-cēllo*, *-icēllo*, *-arēllo*, *-erēllo*, *-ōtto*, *-uccio*, *-uzzo*, *-ublo*. These endings, especially *-uccio*, are often used to express affection; some of them may be used to express pity or contempt. *Ōtto* sometimes means "somewhat large" instead of "small."

Ex. : *Sorella*, sister; *sorellina*, little sister.

Bello, beautiful; *bellino*, pretty.

Brutto, ugly; *bruttino*, rather ugly.

Piazza, square; *piazzetta*, little square.

Giōrgio, George; *Giorgetto*, Georgie.

Campagna, bell ; *campanello*, little bell.

Aquila, eagle ; *aquilotto*, eaglet.

Casa, house ; *casita*, rather large house.

Giovanni, John ; *Giovannuccio*, dear little Johnny.

Pazzo, mad ; *pazzarilla*, poor mad woman.

Povero, poor ; *poverini*, poor things !

d. The ending *-accio* denotes worthlessness.

Ex. : *Roba*, stuff, goods ; *robaccia*, trash.

Tempo, weather ; *tempaccio*, nasty weather.

Alfrèdo, Alfred ; *Alfreddaccio*, naughty Alfred.

36. Of the endings added to nouns *-ino* is by far the most common ; the only ones that are freely used to form new compounds are *-ino*, "little," *-one*, "great," *-uccio*, "dear," and *-accio*, "bad." In very many cases endings lose their character of independent suffixes, and become inseparable parts of certain words, whose meanings they often change : as *scala*, "stairway" ; *scalino*, "stair" ; *scalotto*, "ladder." Some suffixes (as *-ublo*) are rarely used except in this way. Others (as *-cino*, *-icino*, *-ollo*, *-cello*, *-icello*, *-arello*, *-erello*) cannot be attached to any word at pleasure, their use being determined by precedent or euphony ; those beginning with *c* are used only after *n*.

37. Sometimes several suffixes are added at once to the same word : as *ladro*, "thief" ; *ladrone*, "terrible thief" ; *ladroncello*, "terrible little thief."

NUMERALS.

38. The cardinal numerals are :—

1, <i>uno</i> .	5, <i>cinque</i> .	9, <i>nove</i> .	13, <i>tré dici</i> .
2, <i>due</i> .	6, <i>sei</i> .	10, <i>dieci</i> .	14, <i>quattordici</i> .
3, <i>tre</i> .	7, <i>sette</i> .	11, <i>undici</i> .	15, <i>quindici</i> .
4, <i>quattro</i> .	8, <i>otto</i> .	12, <i>dodici</i> .	16, <i>sedici</i> .

17, <i>diciasette.</i>	26, <i>ventisette.</i>	50, <i>cinquanta.</i>	125, <i>cento venti-</i>
18, <i>diciotto.</i>	27, <i>ventisette.</i>	60, <i>sessanta.</i>	<i>cinque.</i>
19, <i>diciannove.</i>	28, <i>ventotto or</i>	70, <i>settanta.</i>	200, <i>dugento or</i>
20, <i>venti.</i>	<i>vent' otto.</i>	80, <i>ottanta.</i>	<i>duecento.</i>
21, <i>ventuno or</i>	29, <i>ventinove.</i>	90, <i>novanta.</i>	250, <i>dugento cin-</i>
<i>vent' uno.</i>	30, <i>trinta.</i>	100, <i>cento.</i>	<i>quanta.</i>
22, <i>ventidue.</i>	31, <i>trentuno or</i>	101, <i>centuno or</i>	300, <i>trecento.</i>
23, <i>ventitré.</i>	<i>trent' uno.</i>	<i>cent' uno.</i>	400, <i>quattrocento.</i>
24, <i>ventiquattré.</i>	32, <i>trentadue.</i>	105, <i>centocinque.</i>	1000, <i>mille.</i>
25, <i>venticinque.</i>	40, <i>quaranta.</i>	115, <i>centoquindici.</i>	2000, <i>due mila.</i>

Uno has a feminine *una* : as *una lira*, "one franc." The plural of *mille* is *mila* : as *tre mila*, "three thousand." "A million" is *un milione* or *millione*, of which the plural is *milionni* or *millioni* : as *tre milionni*, "three million."

(1) No conjunction is used between the different parts of a number : as *dugento quaranta*, "two hundred and forty." No indefinite article is used before *cento* and *mille* : as *cento libri*, "a hundred books."

(2) *Cento*, *dugento*, etc., when followed by another numeral of more than two syllables may lose the final syllable *-to* : as *seicento cinquanta* or *seicencinquanta*, "six hundred and fifty."

(3) "Eleven hundred," "twelve hundred," etc., must be rendered *millecento*, *mille dugento*, etc. : as *mille ottocento ottantasette*, 1887.

(4) "Both," "all three," etc., are *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e due*, *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e tre*, etc.

a. If the noun modified by *ventuno*, *trentuno*, etc., follows the numeral, it should be in the singular ; if it precedes, it is put in the plural.

Ex. : *Sessantuna lira* or *lire sessantuna*, 61 francs.

b. In dates the definite article is prefixed to the number representing the year.

Ex. : *Nel mille ottocento ottantasei, in 1887.*

c. "What time is it?" is *che ora è?* "It is six," etc., is *sono le sei*, etc., *ore* being understood. "One o'clock" is *il tacco*.

Ex. : *Sono le due e mezzo*, it's half-past two.

Sono le tre e dieci, it's ten minutes past three.

Ci mancano venti minuti alle quattro, it's twenty minutes to four.

Sono le cinque meno un quarto, it's a quarter to five.

39. The ordinal numerals are :—

1st, <i>primo</i> .	12th, <i>duodécimo</i> or <i>décimo segundo</i> .	20th, <i>ventésimo</i> .
2d, <i>segundo</i> .	13th, <i>tredecésimo</i> or <i>décimo terzo</i> .	21st, <i>ventésimo primo</i> or <i>ventunesimo</i> .
3d, <i>terzo</i> .	14th, <i>quattordécimo</i> or <i>décimo quarto</i> .	22d, <i>ventésimo segundo</i> or <i>ventiduésimo</i> .
4th, <i>quarto</i> .	15th, <i>quindécimo</i> or <i>décimo quinto</i> .	30th, <i>treintésimo</i> .
5th, <i>quinto</i> .	16th, <i>décimo sexto</i> .	100th, <i>centésimo</i> .
6th, <i>sexto</i> .	17th, <i>décimo settimo</i> .	115th, <i>centoquindécimo</i> .
7th, <i>sétimo</i> .	18th, <i>décimo ottavo</i> .	200th, <i>dugentésimo</i> .
8th, <i>ottavo</i> .	19th, <i>décimo nono</i> .	1000th, <i>millésimo</i> .
9th, <i>nono</i> .		2000th, <i>duemilésimo</i> .
10th, <i>décimo</i> .		
11th, <i>undécimo</i> or <i>décimo primo</i> .		

All of them form their feminines and plurals like other adjectives in *o*.

Ex. : *Le settantésime quinte cose*, the 75th things.

a. Ordinal numerals are used after the words "book," "chapter," and the names of rulers ; but no article intervenes.

Ex. : *Carlo secondo*, Charles the Second ; *Pio nono*, Pius IX.

Libro terzo, Book the Third ; *capitolo quarto*, chapter four.

b. For the day of the month, except the first, a cardinal number is used.

Ex. : *Il dì cinque d' aprile* or *il cinque aprile*, the fifth of April.

Il primo di maggio, the first of May.

c. "A third," "a fourth," "a fifth," etc., are *un terzo*, *un quarto*, *un quinto*, etc. "Half" is *la metà*; the adjective "half" is *mèzzo*.

40. "A couple" or "a pair" is *un pâio*. "A dozen" is *una dozzina*. The expressions *una decina*, *una ventina*, *una trentina*, etc., *un centindio*, *un migliaio*, mean "about ten," "about twenty," etc. "Once," "twice," etc., are *una volta*, *dûe volte*, etc.

Ex.: *Un pâio di scdrpe*, a pair of shoes.

Una cincquantina di persone, some fifty persons.

L'ho visto parecchie volte, I've seen it several times.

EXERCISE 7.

Con l' orolôgio si véde¹ che óre sóno.² Un giórno è³ ventiquâtr' óre. Cêrte óre del giórno è² lúme, cêrte óre è² búio. Un giórno è³ ventiquâtr' óre, ma súlla móstra dell' orolôgio, dêlle óre ce n' è⁴ segnâte dôdici, perchè le óre del giórno si côntano⁵ dall' úna álle dôdici, così: tóccco, dûe, tre, quâtro, cinque, sêi, sêtte, ôtto, nôve, diêci, úndici e dôdici. Arrivâti a dôdici non si sé-guita⁶ a dire trêdici, quattôrdici, e vía fino a ventiquâtto; ma si ricomîncia⁷ da câpo dal tóccco e si arriva⁸ fino a dôdici. Il cônto tórrna⁹ lo stêssso: infâtti le óre del giórno son¹¹ ventiquâtto; e dôdici e dôdici, sommâti insiême, fôrmano¹⁰ ventiquâtto. Dôdici óre sóno¹¹ la metà del giórno. L' orolôgio ha¹² dôdici óre; e le ha¹³ segnâte giro giro álla móstra. L' óra è³ sessânta minúti; e l' orolôgio ségna¹⁴ anche i minúti. Quêlle righettine tórno tórno álla móstra, fra un' óra e un' áltra, sóno¹¹ i sessânta minúti che fôrmano¹⁰ l' óra. La lancetta grânde ségna¹⁴ i minúti. La lancetta piccina ségna¹⁴ le óre. La lancetta grânde ógni óra fa¹⁵ il giro di tútti e sessânta i minúti; gira¹⁶ tútta la móstra. La lancetta piccola ógni óra ségna¹⁴ un númeru, e a girâr tútta la móstra ci métte¹⁷ dôdici óre, perchè dôdici son¹¹ le óre segnâte súlla mó-

stra. Óra sóno³ le dódici; tútte e díue le lancétte sóno¹¹ súlle dódici. Fra un' óra la lancéetta gránde avrà¹⁸ giráta tútta la móstra, e sarà¹⁹ daccápo sul número 12, e la lancéetta piccina sarà¹⁹ sull' úno.

¹ *Si véde* = we see. ² It is. ³ Is. ⁴ *Ce n' è* = there are. ⁵ *Si contano* = are counted. ⁶ *Non si séguita* = we don't go on. ⁷ *Si ricomincia* = we begin over again. ⁸ *Si arriva* = we go. ⁹ Amounts to. ¹⁰ Make. ¹¹ Are. ¹² Has. ¹³ *Le ha* = it has them. ¹⁴ Marks. ¹⁵ Makes. ¹⁶ It goes around. ¹⁷ *Ci mette* = it takes. ¹⁸ Will have. ¹⁹ Will be.

EXERCISE 8.

A year is¹ 365 days. Every seven days is¹ a week. The days of the week are-called²: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Sunday³ is¹ a⁴ holiday; the other days we-work,⁵ and therefore they-are-called³ working-days. The year is-divided⁶ into twelve months. The months are-called²: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The month is¹ thirty or thirty-one days. When the month begins,⁷ it-is-called⁸ the first of the month; the second day is-called⁸ the second of the month, the third, the third, and so-on⁹ until the thirtieth or thirty-first. January, March, May, July, August, October, and⁴ December have¹⁰ thirty-one days. April, June, September, and⁴ November have¹⁰ thirty days. February is¹ the shortest month, because it-has¹¹ twenty-eight days only.¹² But every four years February has¹¹ twenty-nine days; and that year is-called¹³ leap-year. The year begins⁷ from January; January is,¹ then,¹⁴ the first month of the year. The year ends¹⁵ with December; so¹⁴ December is¹ the last month of the year.

¹ È. ² *Si chidmano*. ³ Use def. article. ⁴ Omit. ⁵ *Si lavora*. ⁶ *Si divide*. ⁷ *Comincia*. ⁸ *Si dice*. ⁹ *Cost.* ¹⁰ *Hanno*. ¹¹ *Ha*. ¹² *Sóli*. ¹³ *Si chidma*. ¹⁴ *Dunque*. ¹⁵ *Finisce*.

DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

41. For the indefinite pronouns, see 86-91.

42. (1) The demonstrative pronouns used adjectively are *questo*, "this," and *quello* or *cotesto*, "that." *Cotesto* is used only of objects near the person addressed. *Questo* and *cotesto* are inflected like other adjectives; but they generally drop *o* before a vowel. *Quello* is inflected like *bello* (see 29, c).

Ex.: *Quest' uomo*, this man; *queste ragazze*, these girls.

Quel bambino, that infant; *quelli fanciulli*, those children.

Quell' amico, that friend; *quegli sposi*, that couple.

Quello zio, that uncle; *quelle signore*, those ladies.

Quanto and *quello* are also used substantively for "this," "that," "this one," "that one": as *fate questo*, *non fate quello*, "do this, don't do that."

(2) "This man" is translated by *questi*, "that man" by *quegli*, *quei*, or *cotesti* (rare); these words are invariable, refer only to persons, and are used only in the nominative singular. *Costui* and *colui* mean respectively the same as *questi* and *quegli*, but are not defective, having a feminine singular *costella*, *colella*, and a plural (both genders alike) *costoro*, *coloro*. *Costui* is often used in a depreciative sense.

Ex.: *Questi è francese e quegli è tedesco*, this man is French and that one is German.

Chi è costui, who is this fellow?

Pdrlo di colui, I speak of that man.

(3) *Ciò*, "this," "that," is invariable, and represents a whole idea, not a single word: as *ciò è vero*, "that's so."

a. *Quello* and *questo*, *quegli* and *questi* mean also "the former," "the latter."

b. "He who" is *colui che*, or simply *chi*. "The one who, whom, which," "that which," "what" is *quello che* or *quel che*.

Ex.: *Chi* or *colui che* *lavora*, he who works.

Quel che *dico* *tu*, the one I mean.

A quel che *stnto*, from what I hear.

43. The interrogative "who," "whom," is *chi*. "What?" used substantively is *che*, *che cosa*, or *cosa*.* "What?" used adjectively is *che* or *quale*. "Which?" is *quale*. *Quale* has a plural *quali*; *chi* and *che* are invariable. "How much?" is *quanto*, "how many?" is *quanti*.

Ex.: *Chi* *vedo*, whom do I see?

Di chi *parlste*, of whom do you speak?

Che cosa *dice*, what does he say?

Che or *quali libri* *avete comprato*, what books did you buy?

Quale di questi volumi *è il primo*, which of these volumes is the first?

a. The interrogative "whose" is *di chi*.

Ex.: *Di chi* *è questo biglietto*, whose card is this?

b. In exclamations "what a," "what," are rendered by *che* or *quale* without any article.

Ex.: *Che bel paese*, what a beautiful country!

44. The principal relative pronouns are *che*, *cui*, *il quale*: they are all applied to both persons and things, and mean "who," "whom," "which," or "that." *Il quale* is inflected

* *Cosa* (as *cosa dice?*) is generally avoided in written Italian.

(*la quale, i quali, le quali*). *Che* and *cui* are invariable: in general *che* is used only as subject and direct object, *cui* only after prepositions or as indirect object.

(1) As subject or direct object *che* is preferred to *il quale*, unless clearness requires the latter. After prepositions *il quale* is more common than *cui*.

Ex.: *La lingua che si parla*, the language which we speak.

L'uomo del quale si tratta, the man of whom we are speaking.

Le persone a cui or dle quali parlo, the persons to whom I speak.

Lo scritto di cui parlo, the work I am speaking of.

(2) Before *cui* the prepositions *a* and *di* are sometimes omitted. The relative "whose" is *il cui* or *del quale*.

Ex.: *Egli è colui, cui fu dato*, he is the man to whom it was given.

Una signora, il cui nome è Lucy, a lady whose name is Lucy.

L'autore, del cui libro si parla, the author whose book we are speaking of.

Le chiese dle quali si vedono le cupole, the churches whose domes we see.

(3) The relative cannot be omitted in Italian.

Ex.: *Le case che ho comprato*, the houses I have bought.

a. "Such . . . as" is *tale . . . quale*; "as much as" is *tanto quanto*; "as many as" is *tanti quanti*.

Ex.: *Quale è il padre tale è il figlio*, as is the father, so is the son.

b. "He who" is *chi* or *colui che* (see 42, b).

Ex.: *Chi ha la sanità è ricco*, he who has health is rich.

c. "Whoever" is *chiunque*; "whatever" as a substantive is *tutto quel che* or *checcchè*, as an adjective *quale che*, *qualunque che*, *qualunque*, *per quanto*. These words, excepting *tutto quel che*, all take the subjunctive. *Checcchè* is but little used.

Ex. : Chiunque siede, whoever you may be.

Checchè faccioste, fatelo bene, whatever you do, do it well.

Tutto quel che volête, whatever you wish.

Quali che siano i vostri motivi, whatever your motives may be.

Qualunque siano i suoi talenti, whatever his talents may be.

In qualunque stato che to mi trovi, in whatever condition I may find myself.

Per quante ricchezze egli abbia, whatever riches he may have.

45. The possessive pronouns are :—

My :	m., <i>il mio</i> ,	f., <i>la mia</i> ,	m. pl., <i>i miei</i> ,	f. pl., <i>le mie</i> .
Thy :	<i>il tuo</i> ,	<i>la tua</i> ,	<i>i tuoi</i> ,	<i>le tue</i> .
His, her, its :	<i>il suo</i> ,	<i>la sua</i> ,	<i>i suoi</i> ,	<i>le sue</i> .
Our :	<i>il nostro</i> ,	<i>la nostra</i> ,	<i>i nostri</i> ,	<i>le nostre</i> .
Your :	<i>il vostro</i> ,	<i>la vostra</i> ,	<i>i vostri</i> ,	<i>le vostre</i> .
Their :	<i>il loro</i> ,	<i>la loro</i> ,	<i>i loro</i> ,	<i>le loro</i> .

Loro is invariable ; the others agree with the object possessed : as *il mio naso*, "my nose" ; *la sua bocca*, "his, her mouth" ; *i vostri occhi*, "your eyes" ; *le loro labbra*, "their lips."

When the possessive stands alone in the predicate, the article is commonly omitted : as *questo cappello è mio*, "this hat is mine."*

a. The article is omitted before the possessive : (1) When a numeral, an adjective of quantity, or a demonstrative pronoun precedes it : as *questo tuo difetto*, "this fault of thine." (2) When the possessive forms part of a title : as *Vostra Maestà*, "Your Majesty" ; *Sua Altezza*, "His Highness." (3) When the possessive modifies a noun used in the vocative (in this case the possessive generally follows its noun) : as *amico mio*, "my friend !" (4) The article is generally omitted also when the possessive

* *Questo cappello è mio* = this hat is mine ; *questo cappello è il mio* = this hat is mine (i.e., this one of several hats is mine).

modifies a noun in the singular expressing relationship: as *nóstra mādre*, "our mother." But if the noun has a diminutive ending, or an adjective precedes the noun, the article is not omitted: as *il tūo fratellino*, "thy little brother"; *la vóstra gentilssima sorrella*, "your kind sister." When the possessive follows the noun of relationship, the article is used before the noun: as *il cugino vóstro*, "your cousin." (5) The article is omitted also in certain phrases, such as: *da párte mia*, "for me"; *per ambr mio*, "for my sake"; *in cása nóstro*, "in our house"; *a mādo suo*, "in his own way"; *è cólpa vóstra*, "it's your fault."

b. The possessive, when not necessary for clearness, is usually replaced by a definite article.

Ex.: *Cóme sta la māmma*, how is your mother?
Ha perduto il giudizio, he has lost his senses.
Battono i píddi, they stamp their feet.

c. When the name of the thing possessed is direct object of a verb, the Italians often use instead of the possessive a conjunctive personal pronoun (see 47) and a definite article. If the thing possessed be a part of the body or clothing, this construction is frequent, even when the name of the thing is not object of a verb.

Ex.: *Si strappa i capelli*, he tears his hair (lit., he tears to himself the hairs).
Mi taglio il dito, I cut my finger (I cut to myself the finger).
Il cánè gli agguantò la gámba, the dog seized his leg (seized to him the leg).
Mi duole il capo, my head aches (to me aches the head).

d. When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, "his," "her" are, for the sake of clearness, often rendered *di l'ui*, *di l'ti*.

Ex.: *Égli non conosce il di l'ti cuore*, he does not know her heart.

e. "A . . . of mine, of thine," etc., is *un mio*, *un tūo*, etc.

Ex.: *Una nóstro cugina*, a cousin of ours.

EXERCISE 9.

Quândo caddè¹ l' impêro, Siêna soffri² ménô délle áltre cittâ toscâne dâlle invasiôni déi bárbari; ma vénne³ sótto la signoría déi Longobárdi, e pôi fu⁴ úna délle cittâ lîbere di Carlomágno, néi cónti e baróni del quâle, arricchiti dâlle têrre e dái castêlli che diêde⁵ lóro⁶ l' imperatôre, i nôbili senési crêdonò⁷ trovâre l' origine délla lóro nobiltâ. Quésti látri forestiêri, i cui nídi néi dintórni di Firênze i cittadini di quêsto comûne cercâvano⁸ di distruggere, abandonárono⁹ volontariamente i lóro castêlli nel territôrio senése, ed entrârono¹⁰ nélâ cittâ, che da éssi e dái vêscovi veniva¹¹ abbel-lita di grândi palazzi e governâta con úna máno di fêro, finchè¹¹ i comûni non¹¹ si levârono¹² e non¹¹ fêcero¹³ prevalére il lóro diritto a participâr nélla côsâ pubblica.

¹ Fell. ² Suffered. ³ It came. ⁴ Was. ⁵ Gave. ⁶ To them. ⁷ Think, believe. ⁸ Were trying. ⁹ Abandoned. ¹⁰ Entered. ¹¹ *Finchè non* = until. ¹² *Si levârono* = arose. ¹³ Made.

EXERCISE 10.

Charles V made¹ of Siena a fief for his son Philip II, who ceded-it² to Cosimo I, and the latter built-there³ the fort which the Spaniards had-tried-to⁴ construct. The city remained⁵ under the rule of the good dukes of Lorraine, until Napoleon made-it⁶ capital of the department of the Ombrone. After the fall of the emperor, it-returned⁷ under the dominion of the dukes. In⁸ 1860 it-was⁹ the first Tuscan city that voted¹⁰ the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II, the only honest king of whom history speaks.¹¹

¹ Fêce. ² *La cedette*. ³ *Vi fabbricò*. ⁴ *Avviano voluto*. ⁵ Restò. ⁶ *La fêce*. ⁷ *Ritornò*. ⁸ See 38, b. ⁹ *Fu*. ¹⁰ *Votò*. ¹¹ *Pârli*, which should precede its subject.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

46. Personal pronouns are divided into two classes, conjunctive and disjunctive: the conjunctive forms are those used as direct object of a verb, and as indirect object without a preposition; the disjunctive forms are those used as subject of a verb, and as object of a preposition.

CONJUNCTIVE FORMS.

47. These forms are called conjunctive because they cannot be separated from the verb, which they sometimes follow but oftener precede, as will be explained in **48.**

They exist only in the objective case, being used either as direct object of a verb or as indirect object without a preposition. The forms are these:—

Mi, me, to me.

Ti, thee, to thee.

Ci, us, to us.

Vi, you, to you.

Si (reflexive), himself, to himself; herself, to herself.

Si (reflexive), themselves, to themselves.

Lo, him; *gli*, to him.

La, her; *le*, to her.

Li, them (masc.); *lbro*, to them.

Le, them (fem.); *lbro*, to them.

There being no neuter form of the personal pronoun in Italian, "it" must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. "It" representing not a word, but a whole clause, is *lo*.

Ex.: *Mi conosce*, he knows me; *ti do i libri*, I give thee the books.

Ci vedete, you see us; *vi dico tutto*, I tell you everything.

Si veste, he dresses himself; *si divertono*, they amuse themselves.

Vedete quell' albero? — *Lo vedo*. — "Do you see that tree?"
"I see it."

Vi piace la Spagna? — *Non la conosco*. — "Does Spain suit you?" — "I'm not acquainted with it."

Come poteva sapere se lo ventava o no? — Lo ha indovindato. — “How could he tell whether I was coming or not?” “He guessed it.”

(1) It will be seen that the third person (not reflexive) has different forms for the direct and the indirect object.

Ex.: *Lo trovai*, I found him; *gli feci un regalo*, I made him a present.

La lascia, he leaves her; *le scrive*, he writes to her.

Li cercate, you seek them (masc.); *le salutate*, you greet them (fem.); *mandiamo l'oro mille saluti*, we send them (masc. or fem.) a thousand greetings.

(2) The reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons are: *mi, ci; ti, vi*. All reflexive pronouns are used also as reciprocal pronouns.

Ex.: *Mi difendo*, I defend myself; *vi lavate*, you wash yourselves.

Si odiano, they hate each other; *ci amiamo*, we love one another.

(3) Another conjunctive pronoun is *ne**, “of it,” “of them”; it corresponds also to “any,” “some” when these words mean “any, some of it, of them.” It is often used pleonastically in Italian.

Ex.: *Ne parla*, he speaks of it; *ne ho*, I have some.

Non ne abbiamo, we haven’t any; *ne volrete*, do you want any?

Tu ne approfitti di questa libertà, you make good use of this liberty.

a. *Ci*, “us,” and *vi*, “you,” must not be confounded with the adverbs *ci, vi* meaning “here,” “there,” “to it,” “to them,” etc.† These adverbs (see 84) are very common in Italian, and are often used pleonastically. There is also an adverb *ne** meaning “thence,” “from it,” “from them.”

* Cf. French *en*.

† Cf. French *y*.

Ex.: *Ci vado*, I go there; *è troppo basso per arrivarcì*, he's too short to reach up to it.

A queste cose non ci penso (*pensare a* = to think of), I don't think of these things.

Ne tornerà domani, he will return from there to-morrow.

48. The conjunctive pronouns, except *l'oro*, immediately precede the verb: as *mi vedete*, "you see me"; *non lo capisco*, "I don't understand him."

But when the verb is an infinitive,* a participle, or a positive imperative,† the pronoun follows the verb, and is written as one word with it: as *per vedérlo*, "to see him"; *di averlo veduto*, "to have seen him"; *vedéndoci*, "seeing us"; *avéndoci veduto*, "having seen us"; *vedútoti*, "having seen thee"; *vedéte*, "see them." The addition of the pronoun does not change the place of the accent.

L'oro always follows the verb, but is never united to it: as *egli dà l'oro del vino*, "he gives them some wine"; *parlate l'oro*, "speak to them."

a. When an infinitive depends immediately on another verb, the pronoun may either be attached to the infinitive or precede the other verb.

Ex.: *Posso vederti* or *ti posso vedere*, I can see thee.

b. When a conjunctive pronoun is joined to an infinitive, that infinitive drops its final *e*; if it ends in *-rre*, it drops *-re*.

Ex.: *Farlo (fare)*, to do it; *condurvi (condurre)*, to conduct you.

* Not the infinitive used (with a negative) as imperative (see 72): as *non lo fare*, "do not do it."

† Not the subjunctive (see 77, a) nor the negative imperative. Ex.: *Si régoli* (third pers. sing. pres. subj.), "let him moderate himself"; *non li guardate*, "do not look at them."

c. The final vowel of *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *lo*, *la* is often elided (that of *lo*, *la* nearly always) before a verb beginning with a vowel.

Ex.: *T' amo*, I love thee; *I' ho visto*, I've seen him.

d. All conjunctive pronouns except *gli* and *glie* (see 50) double their initial consonant when added to any form of a verb that ends in an accented vowel.

Ex.: *Dammì* (imper. *da'* from *dare*), give me.

Dillo (imper. *dì* from *dire*), say it.

Parleròlle (antique, for *le parlerò*), I shall speak to her.

e. The adverbs *ne*, *ci*, and *vi* occupy the same positions as the conjunctive pronouns (see 47, a).

f. Pronouns are joined to the interjection *ecco*, "see here," just as they are joined to the imperative of a verb.

Ex.: *Eccomi*, here I am; *eccole*, here they are.

Eccotelo pronto, here it is ready for thee.

49. When two conjunctive pronouns come together, the indirect object precedes the direct: as *mi vi presentà*, "he introduces you to me"; *non vuol presentàrvimi*, "he will not introduce me to you"; *gli si presentò un uomo*, "a man presented himself to him."

Loro, however, always comes last: as *presentatela libro*, "introduce her to them."

Ne follows all forms except *loro*: as *me ne dà*, "he gives me some"; *dàtene libro*, "give them some."

a. The adverbs *ne*, *ci*, and *vi* follow the pronouns of the first and second persons, but precede those of the third: *te ne caccia*, "he drives you away from it"; *mi vi troverò*, "you will find me there"; *ce la manda*, "he sends it here"; *ve lo trovai*, "I found him there." *Si*, however, always precedes *ne*.

50. *Mi, ti, ci, vi, si* change their *i* to *e* before *lo, la, gli, li, le, ne*, and are often united with them: as *me lo* (or *méllo*) *dice*, “he tells me it”; *ve ne* (or *véne*) *domando*, “I ask you for some”; *mandátecelo*, “send it to us.” *Gli* and *le* (“to her”) become *glie* before *lo, la, li, le, ne*, and unite with them: as *glieli mando*, “I send them to him, to her”; *vöglie därglielo*, “I wish to give it to him, to her.”

DISJUNCTIVE FORMS.

51. These forms are so called because they do not necessarily stand next to the verb.

Disjunctive pronouns have two cases, nominative and objective. The objective case is used only after prepositions (for exceptions, see **51, a**).

The disjunctive forms are these:—

<i>Io, I; me, me.</i>	<i>Tu, thou; te, thee.</i>
<i>Nòi, we; nòi, us.</i>	<i>Vòi, you; vòi, you.</i>
{ <i>Ègli, lèi, ésso, he; lèi, ésso, him.</i>	
{ <i>Èlla, lèi, éssa, she; lèi, éssa, her.</i>	
{ <i>Èssi, lòro (èglino), they (masc.); lòro, èssi, them (masc.).</i>	
{ <i>Èsse, lòro (èlleno), they (fem.); lòro, èsse, them (fem.).</i>	

“It” must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. “It” as subject of an impersonal verb is regularly not expressed (see, however, **51, h**).

Ex.: *La casa è grandissima, e intorno ad essa c' è un giardino*, the house is very large, and around it there is a garden.

Non è vero, it isn't true; *piove*, it rains.

(1) The various pronouns of the third person are used as follows. In speaking of things the different forms of *esso* are the ones commonly employed. In speaking of

persons *egli* (or *esso*), *ella* (or *essa*), pl. *essi*, *esse* are used for the nominative in written Italian, but in the spoken language they are replaced by *lui*, *lei*, *l'oro*; for the objective *lui*, *lei*, *l'oro* are used both in conversation and in writing. *Eglino* and *elleno* are antique forms.

Ex.: *Queste cose sono vere anch' esse*, these things are true too.

Ella parla con l'oro, she speaks with them.

Lui è giovane ma lui è vecchio, she is young, but he is old.

Vennero da noi anch' essi, they came to us too.

(2) As the Italian verb denotes by its endings the person and number of its subject, the personal pronouns of the nominative case are generally omitted. When expressed (for clearness, emphasis, or euphony), they may precede or follow the verb; but the subject of an interrogative verb must come after it, as in English.

Ex.: *Parlidmo di lui*, we speak of him.

Non capiscono, they don't understand.

S' to fossi ricco come è egli, if I were rich as he is.

Siete solo or siete voi solo, are you alone?

(3) The disjunctive reflexive pronoun is *sè*, which is masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

Ex.: *Lo fecero da sè*, they did it by themselves.

a. The objective case must be used: (1) In exclamations without a verb, unless the pronoun be of the second person: as *bedato lui*, "happy he!"; *bedato tu*, "happy thou!" (2) After *come*, *quanto*, and *che* (= "as" or "than"), if the pronoun be of the third person: as *sono vecchio quanto l'oro*, "I am as old as they"; *tanto i genitori che lui*, "his parents as well as he." (3) When the pronoun stands in the predicate after the verb *essere*: as *credendo ch' io fossi te*, "thinking I was you." But "it is I," etc., are *sono io*, *sai tu*, *è lui*, *è lei*, *siamo noi*, *siete voi*, *sono l'oro*.

b. (1) Clearness or emphasis occasionally requires the disjunctive pronoun instead of the conjunctive ; in this case the conjunctive form is often inserted also.

Ex. : *Pdrlo a vbi signbre*, I speak to *you*, sir.
Mi pdice anche a me, it pleases me too.

(2) The disjunctive form must always be used when the verb has two direct or two indirect objects.

Ex. : *Vedo lhi e lti*, I see him and her.
Lo do a mio pddre e a te, I give it to my father and to thee.

c. In speaking of a company, a class, or a people *nbi altri, vbi altri* (which are also written as one word) are used for *nbi, vbi*.

Ex. : *Nbi altri italidni*, we Italians.
Vbi altri pittbri, you painters.

d. "With me," "with thee," "with himself, herself, themselves" are *meco, teco, seco*.

e. "Myself," "thyself," etc., used for emphasis with a pronoun or noun, are rendered by the adjective *stesso*.

Ex. : *Nbi stessi la vedemmo*, we saw her ourselves.

f. "One another," "each other" is *l' un l' altro*.

Ex. : *Ci amidmo l' un l' altro*, we love one another.

g. In Florence *ella* is often shortened into *la*, which is used of both persons and things.

Ex. : *La non vilne*, she doesn't come.

Pdre che la si possa tenbr in mdno, it looks as if it might be held in the hand.

h. In impersonal phrases like "it is" the subject, "it," is occasionally expressed in Italian ; it is then translated *égli*, which in the spoken language is shortened into *gli*.

Ex. : *Gli è che*, it is because.

52. (1) The usual form of address in Italy is *Élla** (or *ella*), objective *L^éti* (or *l^éti*) ; in conversation *Élla* is replaced by *L^éti* (or *l^éti*). This word really means "it," and takes the verb in the third person ; but an adjective or past participle modifying it agrees in gender with the person it represents. The plural of *Élla* is *L^óbro* (or *l^óbro*), which takes the verb in the third person plural.

Ex. : *L^éti* or *Élla* è tedesco, signore, you are German, sir.

Signorina Neri, L^éti (or *Élla*) fu lasciata sola, Miss Neri, you were left alone.

Sono lieto che La stia bene (see 51, g), I'm glad you are well.

E L^óbro, dove vanno, and you, where are you going?

L^óbro erano già partiti, you were already gone.

Signorine, l^óbro sóno molto studiòse, young ladies, you are very studious.

Like other personal pronouns, *Élla* and *L^óbro* are very often omitted in the nominative.

L^éti è troppo gentile or *è troppo gentile*, you are too kind.

Come stanno, how do you (pl.) do?

The conjunctive forms of *Élla* are *La*, *Le* (or *la*, *le*), those of *L^óbro* are *Li*, *Le*, *L^óbro* (or *li*, *le*, *l^óbro*) ; they occupy the same positions and undergo the same modifications as the corresponding pronouns of the third person (see 48, 49, 50). The reflexive pronoun of *Élla* and *L^óbro* is *si*.

Ex. : *Le prometto di visitarla*, I promise (you) to visit you.

Gl^élio do, I give it to you.

La pr^égo d' accomodarsi, I beg you to seat yourself.

Vidi L^éti e il b^ébbo, I saw you and your father (see 51, b, 2).

Dico l^óbro, I tell you (pl.).

* Standing for *V^ostra Signoria*, "your lordship" or "ladyship," or some other title of the feminine gender.

Le cercava, I was looking for you (fem. pl.).

Si divertono, signorini, are you enjoying yourselves, young gentlemen?

The possessive of *Ella* is *Suo* (see 45).

Ex. : *La Sua gradita lettera*, your welcome letter.

(2) *Voi* is the form of address oftenest found in books ; it is used sometimes in conversation also, but only toward inferiors or toward equals with whom one is on familiar terms.* It is employed for both plural and singular (like English "you"), although its verb is always plural ; an adjective or participle modifying it agrees in gender and number with the person or persons it represents.

Ex. : *Voi qui, Pietro*, You here, Peter?

Voi siete tutti e due, you are tall, both of you.

(3) In speaking to an intimate friend, a near relative, a child, or an animal the only form of address is *tu*. *Tu* is used also, like English "thou," in poetry and poetic prose. The plural of *tu* is *voi*.

Ex. : *Ti chidmo Enrico*, I call you Henry.

Dove sei tu, where art thou?

Voglio vedervi, figliuoli mì, my children, I wish to see you.

EXERCISE II.

Tant' è¹ ! dicéva² tra sè un górnó Niccolino ; voglio³ vedére se quégli uccellini son⁴ náti. Li guárdo⁵ solaménte e riscéndo⁶ súbito. — E Niccolino s' arrámpica⁷ su per quell' álbero, tentándo⁸ d' arriváre al nído per levársi quélla curiosità. Ma sul piú bêllo,⁹ sènte¹⁰ la vóce del bábbo il quale éra¹¹ li prêssò nélla viôttola ;

* Though advocated by some of the best writers and speakers of Italian, the use of *voi* instead of *Léi* and *Lóro* has not become general. In Southern Italy, however, *voi* is the form popularly used.

vuôle¹² scénder lêsto per non fársi cõgliere in fálló, ma nellá fúria si smarrisce,¹³ gli mánca¹⁴ il sostégno, precipita¹⁵ a têrra, e cadêndo¹⁶ si fa mále a¹⁷ un piêde. Il dolóre lo fa¹⁸ strilláre ; álle grida córrono¹⁹ il bábbo e la mámma che lo raccôlgono²⁰ esclamândo²¹ : — Te l' abbiámo²² détto le cênto vòlte che a' nídi non ti dovévi²³ voltár nemménò : écco quel che succède²⁴ ai curiòsi e a' disubbidiênti. — E sôrte per lúi che lo sentírono,²⁵ perchè cosi potérono²⁶ prónti bagnárgli il piêde coll' ácqua frédda, e dópo avériglielo tenuto in quell' ácqua parécchio têmpo, potéron²⁸ fasciárglielo stréttò ; in quéstò môdo e dópo quálche giórno di ripôso asso-luto, Niccolino poté²⁷ ricominciáre a fáre quálche pásso per cásá.

¹ I don't care. ² Said. ³ I want. ⁴ Are. ⁵ I will look at. ⁶ Will come down again. ⁷ Climbs. ⁸ Trying. ⁹ *Sul più bêllo* = at the critical moment. ¹⁰ He hears. ¹¹ Was. ¹² He tries. ¹³ He gets confused. ¹⁴ Fails. ¹⁵ He tumbles. ¹⁶ Falling. ¹⁷ *Fa mále a* = he injures. ¹⁸ Makes. ¹⁹ Run. ²⁰ Pick up. ²¹ Exclaiming. ²² We have. ²³ *Non dovévi* = you mustn't. ²⁴ Happens. ²⁵ They heard. ²⁶ They could. ²⁷ Was able.

EXERCISE 12.

[In this exercise CARLINO and GORO use *vóí*; ARMANDO uses *vóí* before GORO enters, *Léi* afterwards.]

Carlino. Sir, we are¹ alone.

Armândo. So it seems² (*looking³ around*).

Carlino. I repeat⁴ to you that we are¹ alone (*louder*).

Armândo. But I tell⁵ you that I admit-it.⁶

Carlino. It is⁷ time to-raise⁸ the mask —

Armândo. (Oh-my⁹ ! this-fellow¹⁰ has¹¹ recognized me.)

Carlino. And to¹⁵ speak plainly.

Armândo. That is⁷ what I wanted¹² to¹⁵ do, but they interrupted¹⁸ me all-the-time.¹⁴

Carlino. Do¹⁵ you see¹⁶ that grove over-there?

Armândo. I see¹⁷ it.

Carlino. There nobody will-interrupt¹⁸ you.

Armândo. Must¹⁹ I go there to speak (*surprised*)?

Carlino. We shall-go²⁰ together.

Enter¹⁵ GORO with two guns.

Carlino. (Taking¹¹ one of them) Take¹² the other.

Armándo. Thanks, I am¹³ not¹⁴ a¹⁵ hunter.

Goro. Take¹² it, or-else¹⁶ — (brandishing¹⁷ a thick club).

Armándo. Willingly — to¹⁸ satisfy you — excuse-me,¹⁹ is¹⁷ it loaded?

Carlino. To-be-brief,²⁰ you hate²¹ me; you must²² hate me. I hate²³ you. So²⁴ over-there in that grove — at eighty paces from-each-other²⁴ — bang!²⁵ Either you kill²⁶ me or I kill²⁷ you.

Armándo. But I have²⁸ n't²⁴ these sinister intentions, which-are¹⁵ contrary to my principles.

Carlino. In that²⁹ case you will-permit³⁰ this-man-to-amuse-himself-by-shaking³⁰ the dust from your²¹ black coat with that club.

Armándo. No, indeed; what-are-you-thinking-of³¹? It would-be³² too much-trouble³³! (*Goro brandishes⁴⁵ the club*) Be-easy³⁴ with the club.

Carlino. No? Then³⁴ Carolina must³⁵ be mine.

Armándo. You're-welcome-to-her.³⁶

Carlino. In that³⁰ case we are friends; but be-off³¹ from³³ here, do-you-understand³³?

Armándo. (What a³⁴ nice way they have³⁵ in this country !)

¹ *Sidmo.* ² *Páre.* ³ *Guardándo.* ⁴ *Ripéto.* ⁵ *Dico.* ⁶ *Ne convengo.* ⁷ *È.*
⁸ To (*dí*) raise to one's self. . . . ⁹ *Ahi.* ¹⁰ See **42**, 2. ¹¹ *Ha.* ¹² *Volvó.*
¹³ *Hánnō interrotto.* ¹⁴ Always. ¹⁵ Omit. ¹⁶ *Vedéte.* ¹⁷ *Védo.* ¹⁸ *Inter-*
romperá. ¹⁹ *Dévo.* ²⁰ *Andrémo.* ²¹ *Prendéndo.* ²² *Prendéte.* ²³ *Sóno.*
²⁴ *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. ²⁵ See **16**, a. ²⁶ *Altriménti.*
²⁷ *Agitándo.* ²⁸ *Per.* ²⁹ *Scusi.* ³⁰ *Álle cbrite.* ³¹ *Odidite.* ³² *Douéte.*
³³ *Ódio.* ³⁴ The one from the other. ³⁵ *Brun.* ³⁶ *Ammazzáte.* ³⁷ *Am-*
mdazzo. ³⁸ *Ho.* ³⁹ *Permetteréte.* ⁴⁰ That this man amuses (*diverta*) him-
self to shake. ⁴¹ See **45**, c. ⁴² Seems-it (*páre*) to you? ⁴³ *Sarebbe.*
⁴⁴ *Incomodo.* ⁴⁵ *Ágita.* ⁴⁶ *Stia buono.* ⁴⁷ *Dúngue.* ⁴⁸ *Déve.* ⁴⁹ Take
(*pigli*, subj.) her then (*páre*) for-yourself. ⁵⁰ *Tal.* ⁵¹ *Vla.* ⁵² *Di.*
⁵³ *Intendéste.* ⁵⁴ **43**, b. ⁵⁵ *Hánnō.*

AUXILIARY VERBS.

53. The irregular verbs *essere*, "to be," and *avere*, "to have," are the ones most used as auxiliaries in Italian. They are conjugated as follows:—

a. **Infinitives:** *essere*, to be; *essere stato*, to have been.

Participles: *essendo*, being; *essendo stato*, having been; *stato*, been.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Sono,</i>	<i>Èra,</i>	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>Sarò,</i>
<i>sei,</i>	<i>eri,</i>	<i>fosti,</i>	<i>sardi,</i>
<i>è,</i>	<i>era,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>sarà,</i>
<i>siamo,</i>	<i>eravamo.</i>	<i>fummo.</i>	<i>sarémo,</i>
<i>siete,</i>	<i>eravate.</i>	<i>foste,</i>	<i>saréte,</i>
<i>sono.</i>	<i>erano.</i>	<i>furono.</i>	<i>saranno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Sono stato (stata),</i>	<i>Èra stato (stata),</i>	<i>Fui stato (stata),</i>	<i>Sarò stato (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
<i>siamo stati (stata),</i>	<i>eravamo stati (stata),</i>	<i>fummo stati (stata),</i>	<i>sarémo stati (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative. Subjunctive. Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Sii or sia.</i>	<i>Sia,</i>	<i>Fossi,</i>	<i>Sarò,</i>
	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fossi,</i>	<i>sarò,</i>
	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fossi,</i>	<i>sarò,</i>
	<i>siamo,</i>	<i>fossimo,</i>	<i>saròmo,</i>
<i>siate.</i>	<i>siate,</i>	<i>foste,</i>	<i>saròste,</i>
	<i>siano or sieno.</i>	<i>fossero.</i>	<i>saròbbero.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
<i>Sia stato (stata),</i>	<i>Fossi stato (stata),</i>	<i>Sarò stato (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

b. **Infinitives**: *avére*, to have; *avére avuto*, to have had.

Participles: *avéndo*, having; *avéndo avuto*, having had; *avuto*, had.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Ho,</i>	<i>Avéva,</i>	<i>Ébbi,</i>	<i>Avrò,</i>
<i>hái,</i>	<i>avévi,</i>	<i>avésti,</i>	<i>avrádi,</i>
<i>ha,</i>	<i>avéva,</i>	<i>ébbe,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>abbidmo,</i>	<i>avevámo,</i>	<i>avémmo.</i>	<i>avrémoo,</i>
<i>avéte,</i>	<i>avevdte,</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréte,</i>
<i>háanno.</i>	<i>avévano.</i>	<i>ébbero.</i>	<i>avránno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Ho avuto,</i>	<i>Avéva avuto,</i>	<i>Ébbi avuto,</i>	<i>Avrò avuto,</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Ábbi,</i>	<i>Ábbia,</i>	<i>Avéssi,</i>	<i>Avréti,</i>
	<i>ébbi or dbbia,</i>	<i>avéssi,</i>	<i>avrésti,</i>
	<i>dbbia,</i>	<i>avésse,</i>	<i>avrébbe,</i>
	<i>abbidmo,</i>	<i>avéssimo,</i>	<i>avrémmo,</i>
<i>abbidte.</i>	<i>abbidte.</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréste,</i>
	<i>dbbiano.</i>	<i>avéssero.</i>	<i>avrébbero.</i>

	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
<i>Ábbia avuto,</i>	<i>Avéssi avuto,</i>	<i>Avréti avuto,</i>	
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

54. (1) The auxiliary of the passive is *essere*, "to be."

Ex.: *Sbno amdtó*, I am loved.

(2) The future ("shall," "will") and the conditional ("should," "would") are formed in Italian without any auxiliary.

Ex.: *Io andrò ed egli verrà*, I shall go, and he will come.

Vorréi vedtrlo, I should like to see him.

(3) The auxiliary of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses is *avére*, "to have," if the verb be active and transitive. If the verb be intransitive, the auxiliary is nearly always *essere*. If the verb be passive, reflexive, or reciprocal, the auxiliary is always *essere*.

Ex. : *Ho parlato*, I have spoken.

Avévanlo fatto queste cose, they had done these things.

Sarò venuto, I shall have come ; *è nevicato*, it has snowed.

Mi sono fatto male, I have hurt myself.

Le donne si erano sbagliate, the women had made a mistake.

a. A past participle used with the auxiliary *essere* must agree with the subject in gender and number.

Ex. : *La ragazza è tornata*, the girl has returned.

Le donne si sono disputate, the women have disputed.

La sorella si è fatta male, our sister has hurt herself.

b. A past participle used with *avere* may or may not agree with its direct object, according to the choice of the writer.

Ex. : *La birra che aveva bevuto* or *bevuta*, the beer I had drunk.

Ho veduto or *vedute molte cose*, I have seen many things.

c. The English auxiliary "do" is never expressed in Italian.

Ex. : *Non viene*, he does not come.

d. (1) The English periphrastic form ("am," "was," etc., followed by the present participle), denoting duration, is expressed in Italian either by the simple verb or by the proper tense of *stare*, "to be" (see 92, 4), followed by the present participle. But the periphrastic form denoting mere futurity must be rendered by the simple present or future.*

* If, however, this form be past in English, only through being dependent on a main verb in a past tense, it must be rendered by the conditional: as *disse che verrebbe*, "he said he was coming."

Ex. : *Io camminava*, I was walking.

Sta lavorando, he is working.

Leggevano or *stavano leggendo*, they were reading.

Dice che viene or *verrà*, he says he is coming.

(2) "To be," expressing a state or condition, is often rendered by *stare*, instead of *essere*. *Stare per* or *essere per* (followed by the infinitive) means "to be on the point of."

Ex. : *Come sta?* — *Sto bene, e Lei?* — "How are you?" "I'm well, and you?"

Stava per uscire, I was just going out.

e. A verb with the auxiliary "used to" (or "would" = "used to") is translated either by the simple imperfect or by the infinitive with *solere*, "to be accustomed" (see 92, 14).

Ex. : *Vi andava* or *solleva andare ogni sera*, he used to go there every evening.

f. *Venire*, "to come" (see 92, 154), and *rimanere*, "to remain" (see 92, 16), are sometimes used as auxiliaries in the simple tenses of the passive, instead of *essere*.

Ex. : *Il ladro venne arrestato*, the thief was arrested.

Rimorsi sorpreso, I was surprised.

g. The third person of the passive is very often replaced by the reflexive construction with *si*. This construction is generally used also to render the English "they," "people," "we," in an indefinite sense, followed by a verb. It is employed even with a neuter verb.

Ex. : *Questo libro si legge*, this book is read.

Quelle cose si facevano, those things were done.

Si racconta, it is related.

La spada che mi si diede, the sword that was given me.

Si va spesso in campagna, people often go into the country.

Si vedono moltissime cose, we see very many things.

Se ne parla, people talk about it.

h. "To have a thing done" is *far fare una cosa* (see 92, 2).

Ex.: *Il re lo fece ammazzare*, the king had him killed.

55. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of an active transitive verb. In the paradigms given henceforth these tenses will be omitted. The use of the tenses is explained 69-77.

Infinitive **PERFECT**: *Avére trovato*, to have found.

Participle **PERFECT**: *Avendo trovato*, having found.

Indicative **PERFECT**: *Ho trovato*, I have found.

PLUPERFECT: *Avéva trovato*, I had found.

PRETERITE **PERFECT**: *Èbbi trovato*, I had found.

FUTURE **PERFECT**: *Avrò trovato*, I shall have found.

Conditional **PERFECT**: *Avrei trovato*, I should have found.

Subjunctive **PERFECT**: *Abbia trovato*, I have found.

PLUPERFECT: *Avessi trovato*, I had found.

56. Following are synopses of the compound tenses of neuter, reflexive, and passive verbs. In the paradigms given henceforth these forms will be omitted.

a. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of the neuter verb *venire*, "to come":—

Infinitive **PERFECT**: *Èssere venuto*, to have come.

Participle **PERFECT**: *Essendo venuto*, having come.

Indicative **PERFECT**: *Sono venuto*, I have come.

PLUPERFECT: *Èra venuto*, I had come.

PRETERITE **PERFECT**: *Fui venuto*, I had come.

FUTURE **PERFECT**: *Sarò venuto*, I shall have come.

Conditional **PERFECT**: *Sarei venuto*, I should have come.

Subjunctive **PERFECT**: *Sia venuto*, I have come.

PLUPERFECT: *Fossi venuto*, I had come.

b. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of the reflexive verbs *alzarsi* ("to raise one's self"), "to get up," and *andársene*, "to go away":—

(1) *Alzarsi.*

Infinitive PERFECT :	<i>Essersi alzato</i> , to have got up.
Participle PERFECT :	<i>Essendosi alzato</i> , having got up.
Indicative PERFECT :	<i>Mi sono alzato</i> , I have got up.
PLUPERFECT :	<i>Mi era alzato</i> , I had got up.
PRETERITE PERFECT :	<i>Mi fui alzato</i> , I had got up.
FUTURE PERFECT :	<i>Mi sarò alzato</i> , I shall have got up.
Conditional PERFECT :	<i>Mi sarei alzato</i> , I should have got up.
Subjunctive PERFECT :	<i>Mi sia alzato</i> , I have got up.
PLUPERFECT :	<i>Mi fossi alzato</i> , I had got up.

(2) *Andarsene.**

Infinitive PERFECT :	<i>Essersene andato</i> , to have gone away.
Participle PERFECT :	<i>Essendosene andato</i> , having gone away.
Indicative PERFECT :	<i>Me ne sono andato</i> , I have gone away.
PLUPERFECT :	<i>Me ne tra andato</i> , I had gone away.
PRETERITE PERFECT :	<i>Me ne fui andato</i> , I had gone away.
FUTURE PERFECT :	<i>Me ne sarò andato</i> , I shall have gone away.
Conditional PERFECT :	<i>Me ne sarei andato</i> , I should have gone away.
Subjunctive PERFECT :	<i>Me ne sia andato</i> , I have gone away.
PLUPERFECT :	<i>Me ne fossi andato</i> , I had gone away.

c. Following is a synopsis of the entire passive of *amare*, "to love": —

Infinitive PRESENT :	<i>Essere amato</i> , to be loved.
PERFECT :	<i>Essere stato amato</i> , to have been loved.
Participle PRESENT :	<i>Essendo amato</i> , being loved.
PERFECT :	<i>Essendo stato amato</i> , having been loved.
Indicative PRESENT :	<i>Sono amato</i> , I am loved.
PERFECT :	<i>Sono stato amato</i> , I have been loved.
IMPERFECT :	<i>Era amato</i> , I was loved.
PLUPERFECT :	<i>Era stato amato</i> , I had been loved.
PRETERITE :	<i>Fui amato</i> , I was loved.
PRETERITE PERFECT :	<i>Fui stato amato</i> , I had been loved.
FUTURE :	<i>Sarò amato</i> , I shall be loved.
FUTURE PERFECT :	<i>Sarò stato amato</i> , I shall have been loved.

* *Andarsene* is composed of the verb *andare*, "to go," the reflexive *si*, and the adverb *ne*, "thence" (see 47, a).

Conditional:	<i>Sarò amato</i> , I should be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sarò stato amato</i> , I should have been loved.
Imperative:	<i>Sii amato</i> , be loved.
Subjunctive PRESENT:	<i>Sia amato</i> , I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sia stato amato</i> , I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Fossi amato</i> , I were loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fossi stato amato</i> , I had been loved.

57. "May" and "can" are generally rendered by *potere*, "to be able" (see 92, 21); "must," "should" (expressing duty), and "ought," by *dovere*, "to owe" (see 92, 8); "will" (expressing volition) by *volere*, "to wish" (see 92, 19).* These verbs are not defective, like the English modal auxiliaries; hence in Italian the tense is expressed by the auxiliary itself, and not by the following infinitive. No preposition intervenes between these verbs and the dependent infinitive.

Ex.: *Può essere vero*, it may be true.

Non poteva parlare, he could not speak.

Hanno potuto dormire, they have been able to sleep.

Avrei potuto dirlo, I could have said it.

Potremo andare, we shall be able to go.

Dove pagarlo, he must pay him.

Dovemmo venire, we had to come.

Dovrebbe farlo, he should do it, he ought to do it.

Dovrete trovarla, you will have to find her.

Avrebbe dovuto tacere, he ought to have kept still.

Voglio partire, I will go, I wish to go.

Vorrà tornare, he will want to return.

Avremmo voluto restare, we should have liked to stay.

Vorrei sapere, I should like to know.

* "Shall" expressing an order or prohibition is rendered by *dovere*, by the simple future, or by a phrase consisting of a verb of wishing and a dependent subjunctive: as *non ci andrà*, "he shall not go there"; *dove capire* or *voglio che capisca*, "he shall understand."

a. "Must" is also expressed by the impersonal verb *bisognare*, "to be necessary," followed by the infinitive or by *che*, "that," with the subjunctive. "To have to" is *avere da*.

Ex. : *Bisogna fárlo*, it must be done.

Bisogna che andidmo, we must go.

Ho da scrivere una lettera, I have to write a letter.

b. "To be able" meaning "to know how" is *sapere* (see 92, 6). "Not to be able to help" doing a thing is *non potér a ménō di non* (with infinitive) or *non potér fáre a ménō di* (with infinitive).

Ex. : *Non stéppa fárlo*, he couldn't do it.

Sa leggere e scrivere, he can read and write.

Non poté a ménō di non ridere, he couldn't help laughing.

EXERCISE 13.

Giorgétto è un bambino vispo, vispo. E sollecito ; álle sétte è già leváto, ed è già andáto nel giardino. È mággio, e il giardino è tutto fiorito ; rôse, gígli, vióle mándano¹ un odore soáve. Giorgétto si strúgg² di cogliere i fióri ; ma la mámma non vuôle³ : la mámma lo ha lasciáto andár nel giardíno, a pátto che non cogliéss⁴ i fióri. A un trácto Giorgétto véde⁵ una rôsa più bêlla di tutte le áltre, non resiste⁶ più al desidêrio di pigliárla. La mámma non lo sprà,⁷ non lo può⁸ sapére, — dice⁹ fra sè Giorgétto ; e sténde¹⁰ la máno al cespúglia, ed è per coglierla. Ma che è státo ? Ritira¹¹ lêsto la máno, e grida,¹² e piánge.¹³ La rôsa ha le spíne : il súo gámbo nascósto tra bellíssime fôglie è tutto piêno di spíne ; e le spíne gli hánno bucáto tutta la máno. La máno è sanguinósa ; e Giorgétto piánge,¹³ e la mámma óra si avvedrà¹⁴ che il súo bambino è disobbediente.

¹ Send forth. ² Is dying. ³ Is willing. ⁴ He should pick. ⁵ Sees. ⁶ Resists. ⁷ Will know. ⁸ Can. ⁹ Says. ¹⁰ Stretches out. ¹¹ He draws back. ¹² Screams. ¹³ Cries. ¹⁴ Will see.

EXERCISE 14.

Silvio Pellico was¹ confined in prison ; and there, in the silence of his² dungeon, he found³ a friend, a companion — a spider. Yes, a spider made⁴ his web in a corner of the prison, and Silvio did⁵ not-destroy-it⁶ ; on-the-contrary,⁷ he used-to-throw⁸ him crumbs⁹ of bread, and little by little he became-so-attached¹⁰ to that spider, and the spider to him, that the creature used-to-come-down¹¹ from his web and go¹² to find Pellico,¹³ and would-go¹⁴ on his¹⁴ hand and take¹⁵ food⁹ from his¹⁴ fingers. One day the jailer removed¹⁶ the unhappy Pellico. The prisoner thought-of¹⁷ his spider, and said¹⁸ : “ Now that I am-going-away,¹⁹ he will-come-back²⁰ perhaps, and will-find²¹ the prison empty ; or if there-is²² somebody else here,²³ he may²⁴ be an enemy of spiders,⁹ and tear down that beautiful web and crush the poor beast.”

¹ Preterite. ² See 45, b. ³ Trovò. ⁴ Fece. ⁵ See 54, c. ⁶ Not to-him it destroyed (*disfece*). ⁷ Anzi. ⁸ Buttòva : see 54, e. ⁹ See 13, b. ¹⁰ Tanto si affisionò. ¹¹ Si moscòva : see 54, e. ¹² Andòva. ¹³ See 13, c. ¹⁴ See 45, c. ¹⁵ Prendèva. ¹⁶ Moltò di stansa. ¹⁷ Pensava a. ¹⁸ Diceva. ¹⁹ See 54, d, 1 : me ne vado. ²⁰ Ritornerà. ²¹ Troverà. ²² Vi sarà. ²³ Omit. ²⁴ Potràbbe : see 57.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

58. Italian verbs are divided into four conjugations, according as the infinitive ending is *-are*, accented *-ere*, unaccented *-ere*, or *-ire*. Regular verbs of the second and third conjugations are, however, inflected just alike.

a. The final *e* of the infinitive may be dropped before any word except one beginning with *s* impure.*

* Cf. 10, b; 14, b. Italians find it hard to pronounce three consecutive consonants of which the middle one is *s*.

THE REGULAR VERB.

59. *Parlare*, "to speak," will serve as a model for the first conjugation. All compound tenses are omitted (see 55) :—

Infinitive and Participles.

Parlare, parlando, parlato.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Párla,</i>	<i>Parlava,</i>	<i>Parlái,</i>	<i>Parlerá,</i>
<i>párla,</i>	<i>parlávi,</i>	<i>parlásti,</i>	<i>parlerdi,</i>
<i>párla,</i>	<i>parlava,</i>	<i>parlò,</i>	<i>parlerà,</i>
<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlavámo,</i>	<i>parlámmo,</i>	<i>parlerémo,</i>
<i>parlás,</i>	<i>parlavás,</i>	<i>parlásste,</i>	<i>parleréste,</i>
<i>párlano.</i>	<i>parlávano.</i>	<i>parlárano.</i>	<i>parleránno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Parla,</i>	<i>Párla,</i>	<i>Parlassi,</i>	<i>Parleréi,</i>
	<i>párla,</i>	<i>parlásse,</i>	<i>parlerestí,</i>
<i>parlidte.</i>	<i>parlidte,</i>	<i>parlásimo,</i>	<i>parlerébbe,</i>
	<i>párlano.</i>	<i>parlásste,</i>	<i>parlerémmo,</i>
		<i>parlássero.</i>	<i>parleréste,</i>
			<i>parlerébbero.</i>

a. Verbs whose infinitives end in *-care* or *-gare* insert *h* after the *c* or *g* in all forms where those letters precede *e* or *i*: as *págħi* (*pagáre*), "let him pay"; *cercherá* (*cercáre*), "I shall search." Verbs in *-ciare* and *-giare* drop the *i* before *e* or *i*: as *mangi* (*mangiáre*), "thou eatest"; *comincerá** (*cominciáre*), "he will

* Some writers retain the *i* before *e*: as *comincierá*.

begin." Verbs in *-chiare* and *-gliare* drop the *i* only before another *i*: as *picchi* (*picchiare*), "let him strike"; *pigli* (*pigliare*), "thou takest"; but *picchierà*, *pigliert*.

b. The verbs *giocare*, *rinnovare*, *rottare*, *sontre* (also written *giuocare*, etc.) and a few others change *o* of the stem into *uo* in all forms where that vowel is accented: as *subni*, "let him play"; *giudcano*, "they play."

60. Verbs of the second and third conjugations* are inflected like *crédere*, "to believe":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Crédere, *credendo*, *credito*.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Crédo</i> ,	<i>Credéva</i> ,	<i>Credéi</i> (<i>credétti</i>),	<i>Crederò</i> ,
<i>crédi</i> ,	<i>credévi</i> ,	<i>credésti</i> ,	<i>crederdi</i> ,
<i>créde</i> ,	<i>credéva</i> ,	<i>credé</i> (<i>credétte</i>),	<i>crederà</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credevdmo</i> ,	<i>credémmo</i> ,	<i>crederémo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> ,	<i>credevdte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>crederéte</i> ,
<i>crédono</i> .	<i>credévan</i> .	<i>credérano</i> (<i>credéttoro</i>).	<i>crederánno</i> .

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Créda</i> ,	<i>Credéssi</i> ,	<i>Credert</i> ,
<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credéssi</i> ,	<i>crederést</i> ,
<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credésse</i> ,	<i>crederébb</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credéssimo</i> ,	<i>crederémmo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>crederéste</i> ,
<i>crédano</i> .	<i>credéssero</i> .	<i>crederébbero</i> .

* Most grammars and dictionaries class these two together as the "second conjugation."

Battere, complere, convergere, divergere, mescere, mettere, pascere, prescendere, riflettere, ripetere, tessere, tondere, and their compounds have in the first and third persons singular and the third person plural of the preterite only the forms in *-ei*, *-e*, *-erono*; all other regular verbs of the second and third conjugations have the double forms.

61. Most verbs of the fourth conjugation* are inflected like *finire*, "to finish":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Finire, fintendo, finito.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Finisco,</i>	<i>Finiva,</i>	<i>Finii,</i>	<i>Finirò,</i>
<i>finisci,</i>	<i>finivi,</i>	<i>finisti,</i>	<i>finirò,</i>
<i>finisce,</i>	<i>finiva,</i>	<i>finì,</i>	<i>finirà,</i>
<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finivamo,</i>	<i>finimmo,</i>	<i>finiròmo,</i>
<i>finite,</i>	<i>finivate,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finiròte,</i>
<i>finiscono.</i>	<i>finivano.</i>	<i>finirono.</i>	<i>finiròanno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Finisci,</i>	<i>Finisca,</i>	<i>Finissi,</i>	<i>Finiròi,</i>
	<i>finisca,</i>	<i>finissi,</i>	<i>finiròsti,</i>
	<i>finisca,</i>	<i>finisse,</i>	<i>finiròbbe,</i>
	<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finissimo,</i>	<i>finiròmmo,</i>
<i>finite.</i>	<i>finidte,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finiròste,</i>
	<i>finiscano.</i>	<i>finissero.</i>	<i>finiròbbero.</i>

But *aborrire*,† *assorbire*,† *avvertire*, *bollire*, *divertire*, *dormire*, *fuggire*, *mentire*,† *partire*,† *pentire*, *pervertire*, *sentire*, *servire*, *sortire*,† *sovertire*, *vestire*, and their compounds,

* Most grammars and dictionaries call this the "third conjugation."

† *Aborrire*, *assorbire*, *mentire*, *sortire* may also be conjugated like *finire*. *Partire*, "to distribute," is inflected like *finire*; *partire*, "to depart," like *sentire*.

though inflected like *finire* in all other parts, are in the present indicative, imperative, and subjunctive conjugated after the following model:—

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Sento,</i>		<i>Senta,</i>
<i>senti,</i>	<i>Senti,</i>	<i>senta,</i>
<i>sente,</i>		<i>senta,</i>
<i>sentidmo,</i>		<i>sentidmo,</i>
<i>sentite,</i>	<i>sentite.</i>	<i>sentide,</i>
<i>sentono.</i>		<i>sentano.</i>

62. The present participle of all verbs is invariable.

63. In all conjugations a form of the first person singular of the imperfect indicative ending in *o* instead of *a* is often used in conversation: as *leggévo*, "I was reading." Final *o* of the third person plural of the various tenses is frequently omitted: as *vengon da me*, "they come to me."

a. In the preterite *-no* is occasionally dropped, especially in poetry: as *parláro*, "they spoke." Final *o* of the first person plural of the present subjunctive is sometimes omitted in poetry: as *andiám*, "let us go."

b. In old Italian, in poetry, and in some modern prose *v* of the imperfect indicative is sometimes omitted in verbs of the second, third, and fourth conjugations, but only in the first and third persons singular and the third person plural: as *lo avéano fatto*, "they had done it."

c. In old Italian and in poetry the conditional endings *-ti*, *-bbé*, *-bbero* are often replaced by *-ia*, *-ia*, *-iano*: as *credertia*, "he would believe."

d. In old Italian and in poetry the third person plural ending *-ero* is sometimes replaced by *-ono*: as *avrèbbono*, "they would have"; *che andassono*, "that they should go."

THE IRREGULAR VERB.

64. Certain parts of Italian irregular verbs are always regular: the example given below will show which they are. *Essere* (see 53, a) is an exception to all rules.

65. Many irregular verbs that belong or once belonged to the third conjugation have the infinitive contracted (*fâre* for *fâcere*, *dâre* for *dicere*, *condârre* for *condicere*): in this case the future and conditional are formed from this contracted infinitive (*farò, dirò, condurrò*), while the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite are formed from the uncontracted stem (*facendo, dictva, conductâmo*).

66. *Pôrre* (for *pônere*), "to put," a verb of the third conjugation, will serve to show which are the regular and which the irregular parts of irregular verbs: the forms printed in italics are regular in all verbs except *essere* (see, however, 66, 2, 3, 4); those in Roman type may be irregular.

Infinitive and Participles.

Pôrre, ponêndo, pôsto.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Pôngo,</i>	<i>Ponêva,</i>	<i>Pôsi,</i>	<i>Porrò,</i>
<i>pôni,</i>	<i>pontvi,</i>	<i>pônesti,</i>	<i>porrái,</i>
<i>pône,</i>	<i>ponêva,</i>	<i>pôse,</i>	<i>porrà,</i>
<i>poniâmo,*</i>	<i>ponevâmo,</i>	<i>pônemmo,</i>	<i>porrémo,</i>
<i>ponête,</i>	<i>ponevâte,</i>	<i>pôneste,</i>	<i>porréte,</i>
<i>pôngono.</i>	<i>pontvano.</i>	<i>pôsero.</i>	<i>porráanno.</i>

* See 66, a.

Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conditional.
	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
Póni,	Pónga,	Ponéssi,
	pónga,	ponéssi,
	pónga,	ponésse,
	poníamo,*	ponémmo,
ponéte.	poníete,*	ponéste,
	póngano.	ponéssero.

It will be seen that the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite indicative are always regular.

(1) *Dáre* and *stáre* have in the future and conditional *dard*, *dart*; *stard*, *star*. Otherwise the only irregularity in the future and conditional is that they are contracted in many verbs even when the infinitive is uncontracted: as *vedré*, "to see," *verdr*; *ven*tre, "to come," *verr*te.

(2) From the first person singular of the preterite the other irregular persons can be constructed, the third person singular by changing the ending *i* to *e*, the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular. It is to be noted that the *regular* persons of the preterite and the whole imperfect subjunctive are slightly irregular in *dáre* and *stáre*, which substitute *e* for *a* in those forms (*désti*, *démmo*, *déste*, *déssi*; *stésti*, *stémmo*, *stéste*, *stéssi*).

(3) *Dire* (for *dicere*) and *fáre* (for *fácer*) have irregular forms, *dite* and *fáte*, in the second person plural of the present indicative.

(4) *Emp*tre has a present participle *empiendo*.

a. The forms marked with an asterisk (first person plural of the present indicative, and first and second persons plural of the

* See 66, a.

present subjunctive) are irregular only in *avére*, *dolére*, *dovére*, *fáre*, *giacére*, *piacére*, *potére*, *sapére*, *sólre*, *tacére*, *valére*, *volére*. In *fáre* (for *fáceré*), *giacére*, *piacére*, and *tacére* the irregularity consists in doubling the *c* before *ia*; *sapére* doubles the *p*; *dolére*, *sólre*, *valére*, and *volére* substitute *glia* for *lia*. In *avére*, *dovére*, and *potére* the stem is changed: *abbiamo*, *abbiate*; *dobbiamo*, *dobbiate*; *possiamo*, *possiate*.

b. The two persons of the imperative are exactly like the corresponding persons of the present indicative, except in *avére*, *sapére*, and *volére*, where they follow the subjunctive (*ábbi*, *abbiáte*; *sáppi*, *sappiate*; *vogli*, *vogliáte*), and in *andáre*, *dáre*, *díre*, *fáre*, and *stáre*, which have in the singular *va'*, *da'*, *dí*, *fa'*, *sta'*.

c. The third person plural of the present indicative can always be constructed from the first person singular, from which can be formed also the whole present subjunctive except the first and second persons plural: these come from the first person plural of the present indicative. Exceptions to this rule are *andáre*, *avére*, *dáre*, *fáre*, *sapére*, and *stáre*, which have in the third person plural of the present indicative *vánno*, *hánno*, *dánno*, *fánno*, *sánno*, *stánnno*; while *avére*, *dáre*, *sapére*, and *stáre* have in the present subjunctive *ábbia*, *día*, *sáppia*, *stia*.

67. With the aid of the above notes any *verbo* except *essere* can be constructed from the infinitive, the participles (the present participle often being necessary to show the uncontracted form of the infinitive), the singular of the present indicative, and the first person singular of the preterite and future.

a. In poetry and in some prose works *ggi* is often substituted for *d* in the present of verbs in *-dere*: as *chiéggio* = *chiédo*, "I ask"; *véggia* = *véda*, "let him see."

b. In old Italian we find *fóro* for *fúrono*, *fóra* for *sartí* or *sarébbe*, *fóranó* for *sarébbero*, *fia* for *sarà*, and *fiano* for *saránno*.

c. Verbs whose stem ends in *l*, *n*, or *r* may drop the final vowel in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, and in the imperative singular: as *vien qui*, "come here"; *non par possibile*, "it doesn't seem possible"; *non vuol andáre*, "he won't go."

d. See 63, *a, b, c, d.*

68. At the end of the book (page 88) will be found a list of irregular verbs. There all irregular parts will be printed in full, except the preterite and (contracted) future, of which the first person singular will be given. The conditional, which is always formed from the same stem as the future, will not be mentioned. The imperative will be given only when it differs from the present indicative.

a. In general, compound verbs will not be included in this list: those differing in conjugation from their simple verbs will be given in the Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs (page 100). All compounds of *dáre* and *fáre* are accented on the same syllable as the simple verbs: as *fa*, "he does"; *disfá*, "he undoes."

The compounds of *stáre* demand special mention: *ristáre*, *soprastáre*, *sottostáre* are inflected like *stáre* (*ristà*, *soprastétti*, *sottostáno*); *distáre* has no present participle, is regular in the present of all moods (*disto*, etc.), but otherwise is inflected like *stáre* (*distétti*, etc.); *constáre*, *contrastáre*, *instáre*, *ostáre*, *restáre*, *sostáre* are regular throughout (*consta*, *contrástan*, *instái*, *ostárono*, *restí*, *sostássi*).

EXERCISE 15.

Tánto all' andáre quánto al tornáre dália scuôla, Enrîco dà¹ nôia a tútti; pícchia i bambini piú piccini di lúi, tira i sássi a qualche pôvero cáne che se ne va² tranquillamente pel suo viággio, rómpe le piánte del giardino che déve³ traversáre per andáre a scuôla o per tornáre a cásá; insómma è un continuo far malánni.

Il bádbo va³ a lavoráre la mattina prêsto ; la mámma è maláta, e quindi non lo pôssono⁴ accompagnáre. L' áltra mattina però gli segui brútta. Méntre andáva a scuôla, vide⁵ avánti a sè un bambino piccino, tútto vestito bêne, e che paréva sólo ; Enrico, sénza far tánti discórsi, arríva di diétero, gli píglia il cappêllo e gliélo bútta in úna fônte che êra li vicína. Il pôvero bambino si métte a piángere, e Enrico cominciò a scappáre. Ma quésta vólta avéva fáttó⁶ mále i suôi cónti : il bambino non êra sólo, lo accompagnáva un bel can barbóne. I can barbóni hánno tánto inten-diménto, che fânnó⁶ áltre côse ben più meraviglióse che andáre ad accompagnáre a scuôla un bambino. Il barbóne dúnque, cóme vide⁵ il suo padroncino assalito, via diétero ad Enrico che fuggíva ; in un áttimo lo raggiúnse,⁷ e agguantátagli úna gámba, lo badáva a môrdere⁸ ; Enrico urláva, ma il cáne non lo lasciò finchè un signóre, che avéva visto⁵ tútta la scêna, non lo minacciò col ba-stóne. Enrico êbbe stracciáti i calzóni, laceráta la cárne délla gámba, e fu pôi punito dal maêstro e dái genitóri ; ma da quel giórno a quésta párté non dà¹ piû nôia a nessúno, avêndo vedúto che un cáne stéssso gli avéva insegnáto cóme fósse mále molestáre gli áltri.

¹ From *ddre*, 92, 3. ² *Anddre, anddrsene*, 92, 1. ³ *Dovére*, 92, 8. ⁴ *Po-tére*, 92, 21. ⁵ *Vedére*, 92, 10. ⁶ *Fâre*, 92, 2. ⁷ *Raggiúngere*, 92, 89.

⁸ He kept biting him.

EXERCISE 16.

Have you ever observed what¹ happens when a pot of water boils at the fire? The steam of the water rises like so-much smoke, and remains attached to the lid that covers the pot ; when this steam has begun to cool, it becomes² water once-more,³ and falls³ down again⁸ drop by drop. In-like-manner⁴ it happens with⁵ the vapors which the sun and the heat lift from the earth. The vapors rise, collect themselves on⁶ high in little bubbles, and thus united they form clouds.⁷ When these clouds are very-much⁸ charged with⁹ moisture, they resolve themselves into water ; and

the water, falling³ down again³ in drops where the wind carries it, forms rain.⁷ So¹⁰ rain⁷ is-only¹¹ steam turned-back-into¹² water. The cloud, too,¹³ is-only¹¹ a quantity of steam not-very¹⁴ dense and not-very¹⁴ high¹⁵ in the air. This vapor, by¹⁶ remaining low, prevents us sometimes from-seeing¹⁷ objects⁷ even at a¹⁶ small distance from us.

¹ *Quello che.* ² To become once more = *ritornare*. ³ To fall again = *ricadre*. ⁴ *Medesimamente*. ⁵ *Per.* ⁶ *In.* ⁷ See 18, b. ⁸ *Molto*. ⁹ *Di*. ¹⁰ *Dunque*. ¹¹ *Non è altro che.* ¹² *Torndo*. ¹³ *Pi*. ¹⁴ *Poco*. ¹⁵ *Sollevato*. ¹⁶ Omit. ¹⁷ *Di vedere*.

MOODS AND TENSES.

69. The English present participle used as subject or direct object of a verb must be rendered in Italian by the infinitive, nearly always with the article *il*.

Ex.: *Mi piace il viaggiare*, I like travelling.

La nostra prima cura fu il cercare una pensione, our first care was hunting up a boarding-house.

Rifarsela cogli animelli è da sciocchi, taking vengeance on animals is folly.

70. The English present participle preceded by a preposition is translated as follows: (1) If in English the preposition can be omitted without essentially changing the sense (even though the construction be awkward), the phrase is rendered in Italian by the present participle without any preposition.

It is, however, to be noted that "to amuse one's self by . . .," "to weary one's self by . . ." are *divertirsi a . . .*, *affannarsi a . . .* with the infinitive. A few other verbs take this same construction.

(2) If the preposition is a necessary part of the thought, it is expressed in Italian, and the English present participle is rendered by the infinitive with the article *il*. This article is, however, always omitted after the prepositions "after" (*dopo di*), "before" (*prima di*), "instead of" (*invece di*), "without" (*senza*); and also after "of" (*di*) when in English the present participle cannot be replaced by a noun.

Ex. : *Studiando si impara*, (through) studying we learn.

Dovrò corrispondere alla sua cortesia ascoltandola, I ought to acknowledge her courtesy (by) listening to her.

Partendo incontrò un amico, (on) going away he met a friend.

Copiando non fa errori, (in) copying he makes no mistakes.

Si diverte a tirare sassi, he amuses himself (by) throwing stones.

Oltre il fare scarabocchi scrive male, besides making blots he writes badly.

Parlò contro il trarre utile di quella disgrazia, I spoke against utilizing that misfortune.

Prima di morire, before dying.

Invece di dirmi tutto, instead of telling me everything.

Parliamo senza riflettere, we speak without thinking.

Questa vittoria fu causa del sostituire un magistrato dei Novi a quello dei Trenta, this victory was the cause of the substituting (=substitution of) a magistracy of the Nine for that of the Thirty.

Ho l'abitudine di coricarmi tardi, I am in the habit of going to bed late.

Il vizio di fumare, the habit of smoking.

71. Following are some other rules for the use of the infinitive and participles :—

a. When any verb is used as an auxiliary, the mood and tense are expressed in that verb, and not in the dependent infinitive (see 57).

Ex. : *Avrei potuto farlo*, I could have done it.

b. After *fare*, "to make" or "to have" (= "to cause"), *sentire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere*, "to see," the Italian present infinitive is used to render an English past participle. After *lasciare*, "to let," and often after the preposition *da* an Italian active infinitive is used to translate a passive one in English.

Ex. : *Si fa capire*, he makes himself understood.

Farò fare un paio di scarpe, I shall have a pair of shoes made.

L'ho sentito dire, I have heard it said.

Lo vide ammazzare, he saw him killed.

Si lascia ingannare, he lets himself be deceived.

Non c'è niente da fare, there is nothing to be done.

c. The Italian past participle is inflected like any other adjective. The present participle is invariable. When in English the present participle is used adjectively, without any verbal force whatsoever, it is translated, not by the participle, but by a verbal adjective, which can be formed from almost any Italian verb by changing the infinitive ending into *-ante* for the first conjugation, and into *-ente* for the others. This adjective may be used substantively.

Ex. : *Questi vasi sono rotti*, these vases are broken.

La donna sta cucendo, the woman is sewing.

Un animale parlante, a speaking animal.

Due amanti, two lovers.

d. A whole protasis is often expressed in Italian by a present participle, or by an infinitive with *a*.

Ex. : *Andandovi lo vedrebbe*, if he went there, he would see it.

A bucarsi esce il sangue, if you prick yourself, blood comes.

e. A clause in indirect discourse is sometimes replaced by the infinitive followed by the subject.

Ex. : *Disse essere questo l'uomo che cercavamo*, he said this was the man we were looking for.

72. In negative commands the infinitive is always used instead of the second person singular of the imperative.

Ex.: *Trovalo*, find it; *non lo trovaré*, do not find it.

73. When an action is represented as having taken place and still continuing, the English uses the perfect or pluperfect tense, the Italian the present or imperfect.

Ex.: *Studio l' italiano da otto mesi*, I have studied Italian for eight months.

74. In subordinate clauses referring to the future and introduced by a conjunction of time, where the present is often used in English, the future tense must be employed in Italian.

Ex.: *Quando vi andrai, glielo dirò*, when I go there, I'll tell him.

a. The future is often used, without any idea of future time, to express probability.

Ex.: *Sarà uscito*, he has probably gone out.

Avrà molto denaro, he probably has a great deal of money.

75. The difference between the imperfect and the preterite is this: the preterite is used of an event that occurred at a definite date in the past, the imperfect is used in a description or in speaking of an accessory circumstance or an habitual action in past time — the preterite is a narrative, the imperfect a descriptive tense. The preterite perfect is used (instead of the pluperfect) only after conjunctions meaning "as soon as" (*appena che*, *súbito che*, *tosto che*), and sometimes after *dopo che*, "after."*

* It is used also in phrases like: *in cinque minuti ebbe finita la lettera*, "in five minutes he had the letter finished."

Ex.: *Entrò mentre dormivamo*, he came in while we slept.

Factivo così ogni mattina, I did so every morning.

Lo fece l'anno scorso, he did it last year.

Tosto che l'ebbe visto, uscì, as soon as he had seen it, he went.

a. In conversation the perfect is often used instead of the pret-
erite, when the event is not remote.

Ex.: *Vi sono andato ieri*, I went there yesterday.

76. The conditional, like the English "should" and "would," has two uses: in indirect discourse after a principal verb in a past tense it expresses the tense which in direct discourse would be future; in the conclusion of a conditional sentence it is used when the protasis is (or, if expressed, would be) in the imperfect subjunctive (see 77).

Ex.: *Disse che lo farebbe*, he said he would do it.

Se fosse vero lo crederti, if it were true, I should believe it.

Questa casa mi convorràbbe, this house would suit me.

77. When a condition is contrary to fact, or consists of a more or less unlikely supposition referring to future time,* the protasis is in the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive, the apodosis in the conditional;† otherwise both protasis and apodosis are in the indicative.

Ex.: *Se l'avessi te lo daréi*, if I had it, I should give it thee.

Se fosse tornato l'avrei veduto, if he had returned, I should have seen him.

Se venisse noi ce ne andremmo, if he came, we should go.

Se vi andassi morrei, if I should go there, I should die.

* Rendered in English by the imperfect, or by the auxiliary "should."

† To avoid compound tenses, the imperfect indicative is sometimes used to replace the pluperfect subjunctive of the protasis and the perfect conditional of the apodosis: as *se parlava, egli si buttava per la finestra*, "if she had spoken, he would have thrown himself from the window."

Se non è vero è ben trovato, if it isn't true, it's a good invention.
Se lo fece sarà punto, if he did it, he will be punished.

a. The missing persons of the imperative are supplied from the present subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used to express a wish that is not likely to be realized.

Ex. : *La si regoli*, moderate yourself; *si accomodi*, be seated.
Stiano sitti, be quiet (pl.); *andiamo*, let us go.
Sia pure, be it so; *vengano subito*, let them come at once.
Fosse pure, would it were so.

b. When a relative clause restricts its antecedent to one of all its possible conditions or actions, the verb of that relative clause is in the subjunctive,— the present subjunctive if the verb on which it depends be present or future, the imperfect if it be past or conditional.

Ex. : *Non c'è animale più bellino d'un gatto giovane che faccia il chidoso*, there is no animal prettier than a kitten that is at play.
Dove troverete un giovane che sposi voi, where will you find a young man who will marry you?
Vorrei vedere un bel quadro che non fosse antico, I should like to see a fine picture that is not old.

c. The verb of a subordinate clause depending on an impersonal verb, on a superlative, or on one of the words "first," "last," and "only" is in the subjunctive.

Ex. : *Bisogna ch'io vi andassi*, I had to go there.
È giusto che siano puniti, it is right that they should be punished.
E il più piccolo animale che esista, it's the smallest animal that exists.

d. The subjunctive is used after all conjunctions meaning "although," "as if," "unless," "provided that," "in order that," "in such a way that" (denoting purpose), "before," "however," "whenever," "wherever." When *finché* means "until" it takes the subjunctive.

Ex. : *Benchè stia nascosto, lo troverò, dovunque sia*, although he be hidden, I shall find him, wherever he is.

Partirò a meno che egli non venga, I shall go unless he comes.

Lo fece perché io ventissi, he did it that I might come.

La divisere in modo che le due parti fossero uguali, he divided it in such a way that the two parts should be equal.

Per quanto ricco egli sia, however rich he may be.

Aspetta finchè io torni, wait until I return.

e. The subjunctive is used after the indefinite pronouns *quale che, qualunque, chiunque, checchè, per quanto*.

Ex. : *Chiunque venga*, whoever comes.

Qualunque disgrazia che succeda, whatever misfortune happens.

Per quante volte ci vada, however many times I go there.

f. The verb of an indirect question is nearly always in the subjunctive when it depends on a main verb either in a past tense or in the conditional.

Ex. : *Domandano se il re è morto*, they ask whether the king is dead.

Domandò se il padre fosse uscito, he asked whether his father was out.

g. In a clause dependent on a verb of saying the subjunctive is used if the main verb is negative, or interrogative, or in the conditional, or in a past tense. It is generally not used, however, after an affirmative verb in a past tense when the author himself wishes to imply that the indirect statement is true.

Ex. : *Dice che la cosa è chiarissima*, he says the thing is perfectly clear.

Non dico che questo sia vero, I don't say this is true.

Dissero che lo zio fosse ammalato, they said their uncle was ill.

Gli dissi che mi chiamava Enrico, I told him my name was Henry.

h. The subjunctive is used after verbs expressing causation, concession, desire, emotion, prevention, and uncertainty: *i.e.*, after verbs of bringing about; granting, permitting; commanding, hoping, requesting, wishing; fearing, regretting, rejoicing; forbidding, hindering; being ignorant, denying, disbelieving, doubting, expecting, pretending, supposing, suspecting, thinking.

Ex. : *Non so chi siano*, I don't know who they are.

Vorrei che questo non fosse accaduto, I wish this had not happened.

Supponiamo che sia provvito, let us suppose that it is proved.

Spèro mi scriva presto, I hope you will write to me soon.

i. *Se*, "if," is occasionally omitted before an imperfect subjunctive; in this case the subject, if expressed, must follow the verb.

Ex. : *Sarò felice ventisse tigli*, I should be happy, should he come.

EXERCISE 17.

La māmma di Alfrédo avéva lasciāto un anêllo d' ôro sul casettone. Alfrédo vôle¹ métterselo in dito. Che giudizio! prétendere che l' anêllo délla māmma pôssa³ stâre in un ditno d' un fanciúllo! Se lo mise³ nel dito grôsso e pôi s' affacciò álla finêstra; l' anêllo cascò di sótto, e non se ne seppe⁴ piú nûlla. La māmma cérra l' anêllo, ma non c' èra piú; cérra di qui, di là, di sópra, cérra per tutto, nè l' anêllo si può² trovâre. Allóra chiáma Alfrédo e gli dice⁵ :—Bambino, dímmi⁶ la verità; hái preso⁷ tu il mio anêllo? l' hái pêrso⁸ tu?—Alfrédo, cattivo, disse⁵ di no. La māmma si ricordâva bêne d' avérlo lasciâto nel vassoio sul casettone. Non credéva Alfrédo capáce di dir le bugie, quíadi sospettò che qualcúno l' avesse rubâto. Ci andâva in cásâ⁹ úna bambina, figliuôla d' un antico stôo servitôre, e il sospetto caddé¹⁰ sópra quêsta pôvera creatûra. La māmma di Alfrédo non la vôle¹ piú in cásâ; ma l' allontanò con bêlla maniêra, e nessuno si avvide¹¹ di nûlla, perchè quêlla signôra èra buôna. Però la

·bugia di Alfrédo féce¹² si che stia mádre credéssse ládra quellá pôvera bambina. Dio perdóni Alfrédo, Dio gl' ispiri di rimediare a sì brútta azione; váda,¹³ si bútti ái piêdi délla mámma, le rac-cónti tútto, e non comméttta mái piû di quête azionácce.

¹ From *volire*, 92, 19. ² *Polere*, 92, 21. ³ *Mettre*, 92, 104. ⁴ *Sapere*, 92, 6. ⁵ *Dire*, 92, 152. ⁶ *Dire*: see 48, d. ⁷ *Prénders*, 92, 47. ⁸ *Pérdere*, 92, 46. ⁹ There used to come to the house. ¹⁰ *Céder*, 92, 7. ¹¹ *Arvedérsi*, 92, 10. ¹² *Fâtre*, 92, 2. ¹³ *Andâtre*, 92, 1.

EXERCISE 18.

We inhabit the earth; but not all the earth has the same name everywhere: the earth is-divided¹ into five parts, and every part has its name. The five parts of the earth are-called¹: Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica. Imagine you-cut-open² the earth in the middle and place³ it on a table, in-such-a-way⁴ that the inside shall-rest⁵ on the table, and the outside shall-present⁶ itself to your eyes. You will have two circles: in the circle that lies⁶ at your right are⁷ Europe, Asia, Africa, and a part of Oceanica; in the circle that lies⁶ on-the⁸ left are⁷ America and the other part of Oceanica. But the ancients did⁹ not¹⁰ believe that the earth was round, nor did⁹ they know that its parts were five. They thought that the earth was flat and surrounded by the sea; they knew, moreover,¹¹ only¹² three parts: Europe, Asia, Africa. They never¹³ would have dreamed that the earth was round, and that on¹⁴ the side opposite to the-one¹⁵ which they inhabited there¹⁶ was inhabited land. America was discovered 395 years ago by an Italian who was-called¹ Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was-born¹⁷ in a village near Genoa in 1447. His parents were poor; his father earned hardly enough-to¹⁴ support the family. However, by-dint¹⁸ of sacrifices they had¹⁹ him study; and as²⁰ Christopher studied willingly, he grew up a fine²¹ boy. When it was time²² to-choose²³ a profession, he chose to-be-a²⁴ sailor. In⁸ those times they believed that the world ended

after Africa ; but Columbus, on-the-contrary,²⁵ persuaded himself that the world ought²⁶ not¹⁰ to²⁶ end there, and that by continuing to sail, one¹ ought²⁶ to²⁶ turn and come-back to the same point.

¹ See 54, g. ² *Di aprire.* ³ *Di posdre.* ⁴ *In mōdo.* ⁵ See 77, d. ⁶ Use *restdre.* ⁷ *C' ē.* ⁸ *A.* ⁹ See 54, c. ¹⁰ *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. ¹¹ *Pbì.* ¹² See 82. ¹³ See 83. ¹⁴ *Da.* ¹⁵ *Quella.* ¹⁶ *Vi.* ¹⁷ To be born = *ndscere*, 92, 128. ¹⁸ *A fōrza.* ¹⁹ Use *fāre*, 92, 2. ²⁰ *Perchè.* ²¹ *Brdvo.* ²² Use def. article. ²³ *Di scégliere.* ²⁴ *Di fāre il.* ²⁵ *Invece.* ²⁶ See 57.

CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, AND AD- VERBS.

CONJUNCTIONS.

78. The principal conjunctions are :—

After, *dōpo che.*

Also, *anche.*

Although, *benchè, sebbene.*

And, *e.*

As, *cōme, qudnto* (after *tdnto*).

As (= since), *sicdme, poichè.*

As if, *cōme se, qudsi.*

As long as, *finchè.*

As well as, *cōme dñco.*

Because, *perchè.*

Before, *prima che.*

Both . . . and, *e . . . e.*

But, *ma.*

Either . . . or, *o . . . o.*

Except that, *se non che.*

For, *chè.*

Granting that, *dāto che.*

However (= nevertheless), *però, pùre.*

However (before an adj.), *qualunque, per quanto.*

If, *se.*

In order that, *perchè, acciochè, affinchè.*

Much less, *non che.*

Neither . . . nor, *nè . . . nè.*

Nevertheless, *tuttavia, nondimeno, però.*

Nor, *nè, nemmeno, neppùre.*

Nor . . . either, *nemmeno . . . neppùre.*

Nor even, *nedanche, neppùre.*

Not to say . . . but even, *non che . . . ma.*

Or, *o, ovvèro, ossia.*

Or else, *ossia.*

Provided that, *purchè.*

Rather, *dñsi.*

Since (temporal), *dacchè.*

Since (causal), <i>poichè</i> , <i>siccome</i> .	Too, <i>pure</i> , <i>anche</i> .
So, <i>dunque</i> , <i>adunque</i> .	Unless, <i>a meno che non</i> , <i>eccetto che non</i> .
So that (result), <i>di modo che</i> , <i>sicchè</i> .	Until, <i>finchè non</i> .
So that (= in order that), <i>perchè</i> .	When, <i>quando</i> .
Than, <i>che</i> .	Whence, <i>dónde</i> .
That (= in order that), <i>perchè</i> .	Where, <i>dóve</i> , <i>óve</i> , <i>là dóve</i> .
Then, <i>dunque</i> .	Wherever, <i>dovunque</i> .
Therefore, <i>dunque</i> , <i>però</i> , <i>perciò</i> , <i>adunque</i> (at the beginning of a clause).	Whether, <i>se</i> .
	While, <i>méntre</i> , <i>méntre che</i> .

The final vowel of *anche*, *che*, *dóve*, *neppure*, and *óve* is generally elided before *e* or *i*.

a. Of the above conjunctions *acciochè*, *affinchè*, *a meno che non*, *benchè*, *cóme se*, *dato che*, *dovunque*, *eccetto che non*, *perchè* meaning "in order that," *per quanto*, *prima che*, *purchè*, *qualunque*, *quarsi*, and *sebbene* are followed by the subjunctive. For the use of *che*, "that," with the subjunctive, see 77, c, g, h. *Cóme* is occasionally used for *cóme se*, and then it takes the subjunctive. *Finchè* when referring to the future sometimes has the sense of *finchè non*, and then it takes the subjunctive. *Se* is followed by the subjunctive when it introduces an indirect question dependent on a verb in a past tense, or a condition contrary to fact. For examples, see 77, c, d, f, g, h.

b. *Che* cannot be omitted in Italian as "that" is in English: * as *disse che fosse vero*, "he said it was true." *Se* can be omitted in a condition contrary to fact: as *fossi ricco sarei felice*, "were I rich, I should be happy."

* It is omitted, however, in the following peculiarly Italian construction: *il ragazzo paréva fosse felice*, "the boy seemed to be happy"; that is, between a verb of seeming and the subjunctive dependent on it, when in English the construction would be a verb of seeming with a dependent infinitive. It is occasionally omitted also after verbs of wishing, hoping, and fearing: as *spéro mi scriva presto*, "I hope you will write to me soon."

c. *E* and *o* are often written *ed* and *od* before a vowel.

Ex.: *Mio padre ed io*, my father and I.

d. Between a verb of motion and an infinitive "and" is rendered by the preposition *a*.

Ex.: *Andrò a cercarlo*, I'll go and look for it.

e. When *anche*, "also" or "too," relates to a personal pronoun, the disjunctive form of that pronoun must follow *anche*, even if some form of the same pronoun has already been expressed.

Ex.: *Andremo anche noi*, we shall go too.

Parte anch' egli, he goes away too.

Trovai anche lì, I found him too.

Vennero anch' essi, they came too.

Lo or me lo diede anche a me, he gave it to me too.

Ti pides anche a te, you like it too.

PREPOSITIONS.

79. The principal prepositions are:—

About (= approximately), *circa*.

About (= around), *intorno a*, *at-*
torno a.

Above, *sopra*.

According to, *secondo*.

After, *dopo*, *dopo di*.

Against, *contra*, *contro*.

Along, *lungo*.

Among, *fra*, *tra*.

Around, *intorno a*, *attorno a*.

As far as, *fino a*, *sino a*.

As for, *per*, *quanto a*, *in quanto a*.

As to, *rispetto a*.

At, *a*.

Because of, *per motivo di*.

Before (time), *prima di*, *innanzi*.

Before (place), *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Behind, *dietro*.

Below, *sotto*.

Beside (place), *accanto a*.

Besides, beside (= in addition to),
oltre.

Between, *fra*, *tra*.

Beyond, *oltre*, *al di là di*.

By, *da*, *accanto a* (= beside).

By means of, *per mezzo di*.

During, *durante*.

Except, *tranne*, *eccetto*, *fuori di*.

For, *per*.

From, *da*, *fin da*.

In, *in*.

In front of, *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Inside of, <i>dentro di</i> .	Round and round, <i>intorno intorno a</i> .
Instead of, <i>invéce di</i> .	Since, <i>da</i> .
In the midst of, <i>in mezzo a</i> .	To, <i>a</i> .
Into, <i>in</i> .	Toward, <i>verso</i> .
Near, <i>vicino a</i> ,	Through, <i>per</i> .
Of, <i>di</i> .	Under, <i>sotto</i> .
On, <i>su</i> (before a vowel, <i>sur</i>), <i>sopra</i> .	Upon, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sopra</i> .
On this side of, <i>al di qua di</i> .	Up to, <i>fino a, sino a</i> .
On to, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sopra</i> .	With, <i>con</i> .
Opposite, <i>dirimpéttò a</i> .	Within, <i>fra, tra</i> .
Out of, <i>da, di, fuori di</i> .	Within (= inside of), <i>dentro di</i> .
Outside of, <i>fuori di</i> .	Without, <i>senza</i> .
Over, <i>sopra</i> .	Without (= outside of), <i>fuori di</i> .

When governing a personal pronoun *contra, dietro, dopo, senza, sopra, sotto*, and often *fra* and *verso* take *di* after them: as *senza di me*, "without me"; *fra di loro*, "among themselves." After *con, in, per*, a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i**: as *la strada*, "the street"; *in istrada*, "in the street."

a. "To" before the name of a country, after a verb of motion, is *in*.

Ex.: *Andiamo in Francia*, let us go to France.

b. "To" before an infinitive is rendered in Italian as follows: (1) After the verbs *bastare*, "suffice"; *bisognare*, "need"; *convenire*, "suit"; *desiderare*, "desire"; *dovere*, "must," "ought"; *fare*, "make"; *lasciare*, "let"; *parere*, "seem"; *potere*, "can," "be able"; *sapere*, "know"; *sentire*, "hear," "feel"; *solere*, "be accustomed"; *udire*, "hear"; *vedere*, "see"; and *wolere*, "wish," "to" before a following infinitive is omitted. It is omitted also in exclamations and indirect questions consisting only of an interrogative and an infinitive.

* Cf. 58, 4.

Ex. : *Dovrò capire*, I ought to understand.

Bisogna pensarcì, it is necessary to look out for it.

Potrò venire, we shall be able to come.

Vorrò sapere, I should like to know.

Non sa che fare né dove avvolgersi, he doesn't know what to do nor where to turn.

(2) After verbs of accustoming, attaining, beginning, compelling, continuing, helping, learning, teaching, and after verbs of motion, "to" before a following infinitive is *a*.

Ex. : *Andranno a vederla*, they will go to see her.

Cominciò a piangere, he began to cry.

(3) After all other verbs it is *di*; but "to" meaning "in order to" is *per*, and "to" indicating duty or necessity is *da*.

Ex. : *Gli dissi di scrivere*, I told him to write.

Mi è grato di dirlo, I am happy to say so.

Legge per divertirsi, he reads to amuse himself.

Ho qualcosa da fare, I have something to do.

c. "By" denoting the agent is *da*.

Ex. : *Fu fatto da lui*, it was done by him.

d. "In" is *in*; but when expressing future time it is *fra*.

Ex. : *Fra tre giorni sarà finito*, in three days it will be finished.

e. "For" is *per*: as *l'ha fatto per me*, "he has done it for me." But in the sense of "since," in speaking of past time, "for" is *da*. "For," meaning "during," is omitted or translated *durante*. Sentences like "it is right for him to do it" must be translated by *che* with the subjunctive : *è giusto che lo faccia*.

Ex. : *Dimbra da molti anni a Firenze*, he has lived for many years at Florence (see 78).

Resterà cinque settimane, I shall stay for five weeks.

Continuaron durante tre secoli, they continued for three centuries.

Piovve durante un mese, it rained for a month.

Bisogna ch' io vada, it is necessary for me to go.

f. "From" is *da*; but before adverbs and sometimes after verbs of departing it is *di*. In speaking of time it is generally *fin da*.

Ex.: *È lontano di qua*, it is far from here.

Esco di casa, I go out of the house.

Fin dal principio, from the beginning.

g. *Da* has, in addition to the meanings "by," "from," "since," another sense hard to render in English: it may be translated "as," "characteristic of," "destined for," "such as to," or "suited to," according to the context. *Da* means also "at the house of" or "to the house of." *Da* corresponds to English "on" or "at" before the word "side," *parte*, used in its literal sense.

Ex.: *Prometto da uomo d'onore*, I promise as a man of honor.

Il Salvini da Othello, Salvini as Othello.

Sarreste tanto buono da ventre, would you be so good as to come?

Questo è da sciacchi, this is acting like a fool.

Il bambino ha un giudizio da grande, the child has the judgment of a grown person.

La sala da pranzo, the dining-room.

Una tazza da caffè, a coffee-cup.

L'ho veduto dal Signor Neri, I saw him at Mr. Neri's.

Viene da me, he comes to my house.

Da questa parte, on this side.

h. *A* is often used before a noun — not indicating material (which is expressed by *di*) nor purpose (expressed by *da*) — that describes another noun, when in English these two substantives would form a compound word.

Ex.: *Una macchina a vapore*, a steam-engine.

Una sedia a dondolo, a rocking-chair.

Uno sgabello a tre piedi, a three-legged stool.

i. *Essere per* or *stare per* means "to be about to."

Ex.: *Stava per parlare*, he was on the point of speaking.

j. In some idiomatic phrases *di* is used in Italian when another preposition would be employed in English.

Ex. : *Di giorno, di notte*, by day, by night.

Essere contento di una cosa, to be satisfied with a thing.

Vivo di pane, I live on bread.

Che faceva delle forbici, what did he do with the scissors?

ADVERBS.

80. (1) Adverbs, unless they begin the clause, are generally placed immediately after the verb ; when a compound tense is used, the adverb usually follows the past participle. *Non*, however, always precedes the verb.

Ex. : *Lo dice sempre*, he always says so.

Egli l' ha fatto spesso, he has often done it.

Non mi piace, I don't like it.

Non ci vado mai, I never go there.

(2) Adverbs are compared like adjectives (see **81**) ; but "better," "worse," "more," "less" are respectively *meglio*, *peggior*, *più*, *meno*.

81. "Yes" is *sì* or *già* : *sì* when it expresses real affirmation, *già* when it denotes passive assent. "No" is *no*. "Not" is *non*, after which a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i*. "Or not" at the end of a clause is *o no*.

Ex. : *Le piace questo tempo ?* — *Sì*. — "Do you like this weather ?" "Yes."

Che tempaccio ! — *Già*. — "What nasty weather !" "Yes."

Sta bene, he is well ; *non ista bene*, he isn't well.

Sta vero o no, whether it be true or not.

a. "What?" meaning "what do you say?" is *come?* *Che* and the interjection *o* are often used to introduce questions.

Ex. : *O perché non rispondete?* — *Come?* — *Che siete sordi, signore?*
— "Why don't you answer?" "What?" "Are you deaf, sir?"

b. "Very" is *moltò* (see, however, 35, a). Instead of using a word or suffix for "very," the Italians often repeat the emphasized adjective or adverb.

Ex. : *È moltò bello* or *è bellissimo*, it is very beautiful.
I suoi genitori erano poveri poveri, his parents were very poor.

82. "Only" may be translated *soltanto* or *solamente*; but it is oftener rendered by *non . . . che*, with the whole verb intervening, and with the word modified by "only" immediately after *che*.

Ex. : *Non ne ho comprato che due*, I have bought only two of them.

83. "Never" is *non . . . mai*, with the inflected part of the verb intervening. "Just," as an adverb of time, is *or ora*. "Early" is *presto*, *per tempo*, or *di buon' ora*. "This morning" is *stamane*; "last night" is *stanotte*. "The day after to-morrow" and "the day before yesterday" are respectively *doman l' altro* and *ier l' altro*. "A week, a fortnight from to-day" are *oggi a otto, a quindici*. "Ago" is translated by *fa*, which follows the substantive of time; if this substantive is plural, "ago" may be rendered also by *sóno* (*erano* or *saranno* if the date from which time is counted be past or future).

Ex. : *Non ti ha mai veduto*, he has never seen thee.
Son arrivati or ora, they have just arrived.
Tre anni fa, three years ago; *quattro giorni sóno*, four days ago.

Lunedì trano due settimane, two weeks ago Monday.

Domani saranno cinque mesi, five months ago to-morrow.

84. "Here" and "there" when they denote a place already mentioned, and no particular stress is laid upon them, are *ci* and *vi*, which occupy the same positions with respect to the verb as the pronouns *ci* and *vi* (see **48**; **49, a**); "there is," "there are," etc., are *c' è* or *vi è*, *ci sono* or *vi sono*, etc. *Ci* and *vi* are often used in Italian when they would be superfluous in English.

When emphasized, "here" is *qui* or *qua*, "there" indicating a place near the person addressed is *costì* or *costà*, and "there" denoting a point remote from both speaker and hearer is *lì* or *là*.

Ex.: *Carlo vi è tornato*, Charles has gone back there.

Àlla scuola non ci vado, I don't go to school.

Voi rimarrrete costà, egli resterà laggiù, ed io non partirò di qui, you will remain where you are, he will stay down there, and I shall not move from here.

a. "Here I am," "here it is," etc., are *èccomi*, *èccolo*, *èccola*, etc.

85. Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine singular of the corresponding adjective. Adjectives in *-le* and *-re* drop their final *e* in forming the adverb.

Ex.: *Fràncò*, frank; *francamente*, frankly.

Felice, happy; *felicemente*, happily.

Piacevole, pleasant; *piacevolmente*, pleasantly.

Piacevolissimo, very pleasant; *piacevolissimamente*, very pleasantly.

a. "So" meaning "it" is translated *lo*: as *lo faccio*, "I do so"; *lo crede*, "he thinks so"; *lo dicono*, "they say so."

EXERCISE 19.

Agostino è un goloso di prima ríga. Côme¹ vedéva déi confétti, úna chícca, délle frútta, súbito se le pigliáva e mangiáva sénza perméssو, ánche se non êrano súe. Infino i suôi compágnî di scuôla lo rimproverávano di quésto viziáccio. La maêstra pensò di punfre Agostino. Un giórno, quândo fu l' óra délla ricreazione, tirò fuôri dâlla súa casséttâ de' confétti, e mettêndoli nel panière d' Agostino, gli disse²: — Quésti li porterái a cása álla túa sorellina. — Agostino a vedér que' confétti féce cêrti occhióni grôssi cóme quélli d' un bôve. Non istáva più in sè³ dâlla vôglia di mangiáre que' confétti. Èra tânto goloso, che se avéva qual-côsa di súo non dáva nûlla a nessúno ; èra tânto goloso, che avéva la sfacciatâggine di mangiáre le côse dégli áltrei ; o figurátevi dûnque cóme si struggéva di⁴ mangiár que' confétti ch' êrano nel súo panierino. Finita la refezioné, i bambíni vánno⁵ nel giardíno. Appéna Agostino véde che nélla stánza dov' êrano i panierini non c' éra nessúno, sparisce dal giardíno, e vía a pigliáre i confétti. Ma non ha finito di buttár giù il primo, che¹ sênte un amáro, un saporé cosi cattivo da non potér râggere ; spûta e rispûta, ma l' amáro non se ne andáva.⁵ Èra curiósô vedér Agostino disperáto per quel saporáccio. E i compágnî chi da un úscio, chi da un áltro, e chi dâlla finêstra che dáva sul giardíno, stávano a vedérlo, e a ridere di quésta cêlia che la maêstra avéva fatto⁶ a quel goloso. Allóra la maêstra gli dísses² : — Védi, Agostino ; ho fatto⁶ fâre quésti confétti piêni d' assênzio appôsta per te ; védi a che côsa pôrta l' ingordigia ! Un áltro bambíno non ci sarêbbe rimâsto a⁷ quésta cêlia. — Agostino si accôrse⁸ che la signóra maêstra gli avéva fâtta⁶ quésta cêlia per súo bêne, e che se non si correggéva diventáva lo zimbêllo di tútti.

¹ When. ² Dire. ³ He was beside himself. ⁴ He was dying to. ⁵ Anddre, anddrsene. ⁶ Fâre. ⁷ Wouldn't have been taken in by. ⁸ Accrgersi.

EXERCISE 20.

It is related that in by-gone¹ times a parrot escaped from a villa. This parrot had learned to say all-the-time²: "Who's-there³? who's-there³?" Having-fled⁴ into a wood, it was flying from one tree to another without knowing where to go. A peasant, who by chance was hunting⁵ in that place, eyed the parrot, and having never seen any birds before⁶ of this sort, he was⁷ amazed at-it,⁸ and took⁹ all-possible¹⁰ care to aim straight with his gun, so-as-to shoot-it¹¹ and carry it to show off as a rare thing. But while the peasant was aiming, the parrot, seeing⁴ him, repeated his usual question: "Who's-there³? who's-there³?" The-peasant's-blood-froze-in-his-veins¹² at those words; and lowering⁴ his gun, and taking-his-hat-from-his-head¹³ he hastened to reply to him, dreadfully¹⁴ mortified: "Excuse-me,¹⁵ for-mercy's-sake,¹⁶ I took¹⁷ you for a bird!"

¹ Andati. ² Always. ³ Chi c'è. ⁴ Past participle. ⁵ A caccia. ⁶ Per l'innanzi. ⁷ Rimase: see 54, f. ⁸ Ne. ⁹ Gave himself. ¹⁰ Ogni.

¹¹ Tirargli. ¹² To the peasant not remained blood in-him (*addosso*). ¹³ Levatosi di c'dpo il cappello. ¹⁴ Tutto. ¹⁵ La scusa, ¹⁶ For charity.

¹⁷ Had taken.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

86. "One," "people," "we," "you," "they," used in an indefinite sense, are rendered in Italian by the reflexive construction with *si* (see 54, g).

Ex.: *Si cantano bene in Italia*, they sing well in Italy.

Si fa così, you do this way.

Si fanno spesso queste cose, one often does these things.

87. "All" as a substantive is *tutto* (*tutti*, etc.): as *tacevano tutti*, "all were silent." The adjective "all," "the whole" is *tutto* followed by the definite article: as *tutta la terra*, "the whole earth"; *tutto il giorno*, "all day"; *tutte le romane son belle*, "all Roman ladies are beautiful."

88. "Any," when it really adds nothing to the sense, is omitted: as *non ha libri*, "he hasn't (any) books"; *volete vino*, "do you want (any) wine?" When, however, this redundant "any" might be replaced by "any of the," it is translated by the partitive genitive (see 12, a): as *volete del vino*, "do you want any (of the) wine?"

"Any" used substantively in the sense of "any of it," "any of them" is *ne* (see 47, 3): as *non ne ho*, "I haven't any"; *non ne ha più*, "he hasn't any more"; *ne avete*, "have you any?"

"Any" meaning "any whatsoever" is *qualunque*: as *lo fa meglio di qualunque altra persona*, "he does it better than any other person."

89. "Some," when it adds nothing to the sense, is omitted or rendered by the partitive genitive: as *volete burro* or *volete del burro*, "will you have some butter?"

"Some" meaning "some of it," "some of them" is *ne*: as *ne ha*, "he has some."

Otherwise "some" is *alcuno* or *qualche*. *Qualche* is always singular (even when the meaning is plural), and is never used substantively. Ex.: *alcune persone* or *qualche persona*, "some persons"; *alcuni lo dicono*, "some say so."

90. "Some . . . others," "the one . . . the other," "one . . . another" are translated by *chi . . . chi*, *altri . . . altri*, *l'uno . . . l'altro*, or *alcuni . . . alcuni*.

Alcuni used in this way is always plural. A verb whose subject is *chi* or *altri* (used in this sense) is always singular; *altri* is not used after prepositions. But *l' uno* and *l' altro* can be used in any case or number.

Ex.: *Tutti, chi più tusto, e chi meno, mortvano*, all died, some sooner, some later.

Altri cadde, altri fuggie, some fall, others flee.

Gli uni son buoni, gli altri cattivi, some are good, others bad.

91. Following is a list of some other indefinite pronouns and adjectives:—

Anybody, <i>qualcuno, qualcheduno, chi-</i>	Neither, <i>non . . . l' uno né l' altro, né</i>
<i>chessia</i> , pronouns.	<i>l' uno né l' altro</i> , pron. or adj.
Any more, <i>più, ne . . . più</i> , pron.	No, <i>non . . . nessuno, non . . . alcuno</i> ,
Anything, <i>qualchebsa</i> , pron.	adj.
Anything else, <i>dltro</i> , pron.	Nobody, <i>non . . . nessuno</i> , pron.
Both, <i>tutti e due, l' uno e l' altro, am-</i>	No more, <i>non ne . . . più</i> , pron., <i>non</i>
<i>bedue</i> , pron. or adj.	<i>. . . più</i> , adj.
Certain, <i>certo</i> , adj.	None, <i>non ne . . .</i> , pron.
Each, <i>ogni, ciascuno, ognuno</i> , adj.	Nothing, <i>non . . . niante, non . . . nulla</i> ,
Either, <i>l' uno o l' altro</i> , pron. or adj.	pron.
Every, <i>ogni, ciascuno, ognuno, ciasche-</i>	Nothing else, <i>non . . . più niante, non</i>
<i>duno</i> , adj.	<i>. . . più nulla</i> , pron.
Everybody, <i>tutti</i> (pl.), <i>ciascheduno,</i>	Others, <i>altrui</i> (see 91, d), pron.
<i>ciascuno, ognuno</i> , pron.	Several, <i>parecchi</i> (fem. <i>parecchie</i>),
Everything, <i>tutto</i> , pron.	pron. or adj.
Few, a few, <i>pochi</i> (pl.), pron. or adj.	Somebody, <i>qualcheduno, qualcuno</i> ,
However much, (or many), <i>per quanto</i>	pron.
(<i>ti</i>), adj.	Something, <i>qualchebsa</i> , pron.
Little, <i>poco</i> , pron. or adj.	Such, <i>tdle</i> , adj.
Less, <i>méno</i> , pron. or adj.*	Such a, <i>un tdle</i> , adj. (but also pron.
Many, <i>molti</i> , pron. or adj.†	in Ital., meaning "so-and-so").
More, <i>più</i> , pron. or adj.	Whatever, <i>qualunque</i> (invariable),
Much, <i>molti</i> , pron. or adj.	adj.

* "Less" = "smaller" is *più piccolo*. † "A great many" is *molissimi*.

a. The verb used with *nessuno*, *alcuno*, *niènte*, *nulla* (meaning "no," "nobody," "nothing") must be preceded by *non*, "not," unless the pronoun begins the clause.

Ex.: *Non ho visto nessuno*, I have seen nobody.

Nessun popolo lo possiede, no people possesses it.

b. "Nothing" followed by an adjective is *niènte di*.

Ex.: *Non avete niente di buono*, you have nothing good.

c. *Ciascuno*, *ciascheduno*, *ognuno*, *nessuno*, and *alcuno* when used adjectively are inflected like *uno* (see 14, 15).

d. *Altrui*, "another," "others," "our neighbor," is invariable, and is not used as subject of a verb: as *con altrui*, "with other people"; *chi ama altrui ama sè stesso*, "he who loves his neighbor loves himself." The prepositions *di* and *a* are sometimes omitted before it: as *la mòstro altrui*, "I point her out to others"; *la voglia altrui*, "the will of another."

EXERCISE 21.

Per mutare¹! Riccárdo dice² málé di qualcheduno. Che brátto vizio è mái quéllo! A sentir Riccárdo, tútti son ásini, tútti sóno cattivi; di buôni e di brávi non c' è che lúi. Ma ora mái ognuno ha conosciúto di che pánni vête,³ e nessuno gli créde più. Se fósse brávo e buôno, sì: guarderébbe dal dir málé di quéstó e di quéllo, ánche quándo ne avésse qualche ragióne. Figurátevi, dúnque, se può⁴ êssere buôno e brávo lúi che dice málé di tútti! Sôrte, ripêto, che nessuno gli créde più, e quándo si sênte dir málé di qualcheduno, e si sa⁵ che c' è Riccárdo di mèzzo,⁶ ognuno si affréttá a rispôndere: Se l' ha détto quel maldicênte di Riccárdo, non è véro nulla dicêrto.

¹ There he is at it again! ² Dire. ³ What sort of a fellow he is. ⁴ Potere. ⁵ Sapere. ⁶ At the bottom of it.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CONJUGATION.*

92. This list contains no compound verbs except those which differ in conjugation from their simple verbs and those for which no simple verb exists in Italian. It does not include a few irregular defective verbs † seldom or never used in modern Italian, which are to be found in the Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs beginning on page 100.

With every verb its irregular forms are given: in the same line with the infinitive are the present participle (if it be needed to show the original form of the infinitive), the first person singular of the preterite indicative, the past participle, and the first person singular of the future indicative (if the future be contracted); immediately below are the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive, if these parts be peculiar. With the aid of the above forms the whole verb can be constructed (see **65, 66**).

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. *Andáre, to go, andái, andáto ; andrò.*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vádo or vo, andáiamo,	Va', andáte.	Váda, andáiamo,
vái, andáte,	andáte.	váda, andáiáte,
vá, vánno.		váda, vádano.

* This list is meant to be used in learning the verbs; the list on page 100 is intended for reference.

† They are: *digere, arrbgere, colere, licere, percipere, riédere, and soffolcere.*

2. *Fáre, to do, facêndo, féci, fátto ; farò.*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Fáccio <i>or</i> fo,	facciámo,	Fáccia,
fái,	fáte,	fáccia,
fa,	fánno.	fáccia,

3. *Dáre, to give, diêdi, dáto ; darò. Imp. subj. déssi.*

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Do,	Diêdi (<i>or</i> détti),		Día,
dái,	déstí,	Da',	día,
dá,	diêde (<i>or</i> détte),		día,
diámo,	démmo,		diámo,
dáte,	désté,	dáte.	dáte,
dánno.	diêdero (<i>or</i> déttero).		diano <i>or</i> díeno.

4. *Stáre (68, a), to stand, stétti, státo ; stardò. Imp. subj. stéssi.*

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sto,	Stétti,		Stía,
stái,	stéstí,	Sta',	stía,
sta,	stétte,		stía,
stiámo,	stémmo,		stiámo,
státe,	stésté,	státe.	stíate,
stánno.	stéttero.		stíano <i>or</i> stíeno.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. *Avére, to have, êbbi, avúto ; avrò. See 53, b.*

6. *Sapére, to know, sêppi, sapúto ; saprò.*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
So,	Sáppiámo,	Sáppia,
sái,	sapéte,	sáppia,
sa,	sánno.	sáppia,

7. *Cadére, to fall, cáddi, cadúto ; cadrò *or* caderò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cádo (cággio),	Cáda (cággia),
cádi,	cadiámo (caggiámo),
cáde,	cáde,
	cáda (cággio),
	cádono (cággiuno).
	cáda (cággia),
	cádano (cággiuno).

8. Dovére, *to owe*, dovéi (*or* dovétti), dovúto ; dovrò. *Imper.*
lacking.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dévo <i>or</i> dêbbo (<i>or</i> dêggio),	Dêbba (dêggia),
dêvi,	dêbba (dêggia),
dêve <i>or</i> dêbbe,	dêbba (dêggia),
dobbiámo (deggiamo)	dobbiámo,
dovéte,	dobbiáte,
dêvono <i>or</i> dêbbono (<i>or</i> dêggiono).*	dôbbiano (dêggiano).

9. Sedére, *to sit*, sedéi *or* sedétti, sedúto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Siêdo <i>or</i> sêggo, siêdi,	Siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, sediámo <i>or</i> seggiámo,
siêdi,	siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, sediáte,
siêde,	siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, siêdano <i>or</i> sâggano.

10. Vedére, *to see*, vidi, vedúto *or* visto ; vedrò. †

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vêdo (véggo <i>or</i> véggio),	Vêda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),
védi,	vêda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),
véde,	vêda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),
vediámo (veggiámo),	vediámo (veggiámo),
vedéte,	vediáte (veggiáte),
vêdono (véggono <i>or</i> véggiono).	vêdano (véggano <i>or</i> véggiano).

11. Giacére, *to lie*, giácqui, giaciúto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Giáccio,	giacciámo,
giáci,	giacéte,
giáce,	giaccciono.

12. Piacére, *to please* : like giacére (11).

13. Tacére, *to be silent* : like giacére (11).

14. Solére, *to be wont*, sôlito. *Pret.*, *fut.*, *cond.*, *and imper.*
lacking.

* Also dêono, dênno.

† Provvedére : provvederò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Sôglio,	sogliámo,	Sôglia,	sogliámo,
suôli,	soléte,	sôglia,	sogliáte,
suôle,	sôgliono.	sôglia,	sogliano.

15. Dolére, *to grieve*, dôlsi, dolúto ; dorrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Dôlgo or dôglío, dogliámo,		Dôlga or dôglia, dogliámo,	
duôli,	doléte,	dôlga or dôglia, dogliáte,	
duôle,	dôlgano or dôgliono.	dôlga or dôglia, dôlgano or dôgliono.	

16. Rimanére, *to remain*, rimási, rimásto or rimáso ; rimarrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Rimângó,	rimaniámo,	Rimângá,	rimaniámo,
rimâni,	rimanéte,	rimângá,	rimaniáte,
rimâne,	rimângono.	rimângá,	rimângano.

17. Tenére, *to hold*, ténni, tenúto ; terrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Têngó,	teniámo,	Tênga,	teniámo,
tiêni,	tenéte,	tênga,	teniáte,
tiêne,	têngono.	tênga,	têngano.

18. Valére, *to be worth*, válsi, valúto or válso ; varrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Vâlgo or vâglío, vagliámo,		Vâlga or vâglia, vagliámo,	
vâli,	valéte,	vâlga or vâglia, vagliáte,	
vâle,	vâlgono or vâgliono.	vâlga or vâglia, vâlgano or vâgliono.	

19. Volére, *to wish*, vôlli, volúto ; vorrò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Vôglio,	vogliámo,	Vôgli,	Vôglia,	vogliámo,
vuôli,	voléte,	vogliáte.	vôglia,	vogliáte,
vuôle,	vôgliono.		vôglia,	vôgliono.

20. *Parére, to seem, párvi, parúto or pársò ; parò.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Páio,	pariámo or paiámo,	Páia,	pariámo or paiámo,
pári,	paréte,	páia,	paiáte,
páre,	páiono.	páia,	páiano.

21. *Potére, to be able, potéi, potúto ; potrò. Imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Pôsso,	possiámo,	Pôssa,	possiámo,
puôi,	potéte,	pôssa,	possiáte,
pôô,	pôssono.	pôssa,	pôssano.

22. *Persuadére, to persuade, persuási, persuáso.*

23. *Calére, to matter, cálse, calúto. Impersonal. Fut., cond., and imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cale.	Cáglia.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

FIRST CLASS: -si, -so.

24. *Accêndere, to light, accési, accéso.*

25. *Allúdere, to allude, allúsi (alludéi), allúso.*

26. *Árdere, to burn, ársi, árso.*

27. *Assídere, to besiege, assísi, assíso.*

28. *Chiúdere, to shut, chiúsi, chiúso.*

29. *Conquídere, to conquer, conquísi, conquíso.*

30. *Contúndere, to bruise, contúsi, contúso.*

31. *Córrere, to run, córsi, córso.*

32. *Decídere, to decide, decísi, decíso.*

33. *Disêndere, to defend, difési (difendéi), diféso (difendúto).*

34. *Divídere, to divide, divísi, divíso.*

35. *Elídere, to elide, elísi, elíso.*

36. Elúdere, *to elude*, elúsi (eludéi or eludétti), elúso.
37. Esplôdere, *to explode*, esplôsi, esplôso.
38. Intrídere, *to dilute*, intrísi, intríso.
39. Intrûdere, *to intrude*, intrúsi, intrúso.
40. Invâdere, *to invade*, invási, inváso.
41. Lêdere, *to offend*, lêsi, lêso.
42. Lûdere, *to play*, lúsi, lúso.
43. Mêrgere, *to plunge*, mêrsi, mêrso.
44. Môrdere, *to bite*, môrsi, môrso.
45. Offêndere, *to offend*, offési, offéso.
46. Pêrdere, *to lose*, perdéi or pêrsi, perdúto or pêrso.
47. Prêndere, *to take*, prêsi (prendéi), prêso.
48. Râdere, *to shave*, râsi (radéi), râso.
49. Rêndere, *to render*, rési (rendéi), résô (rendúto).
50. Ridere, *to laugh*, risi, ríso.
51. Rifûlgere, *to shine*, rifûlsi, rifûlso.
52. Rôdere, *to gnaw*, rôsi, rôso.
53. Scéndere, *to descend*, scési, scéso.
54. Scêrnere, *to discern*, scernéi or scêrsi, scernúto or scêrso.
55. Sospêndere, *to suspend*, sospési, sospéso.
56. Spârgere, *to scatter*, spârsi, spárso.
57. Spêndere, *to spend*, spési, spéso.
58. Spêrgere, *to disperse*, spêrsi, spêrso.
59. Têndere (*trans.*), *to extend*, tési, téso.
60. Têrgere, *to wipe*, têrsi, têrso.
61. Uccidere, *to kill*, uccisi, uccíso.

MORE IRREGULAR.

62. Espêllere, *to expel*, espúlsi, espúlso.
63. Fôndere, *to melt*, fúsi (fondéi), fúso (fondúto).
64. Chiêdere, *to ask*, chiési, chiêsto.
65. Nascóndere, *to hide*, nascósi, nascósto.
66. Pôrre, *to put*, ponêndo, pôsi, pôsto ; porrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Póngó, poniámo (ponghiámo),	Póngá, poniámo (ponghiámo),
póni, ponéte.	póngá, poniáte,
póne, póngono.	póngá, póngano.

67. *Rispóndere, to answer, rispósi, rispósto.*

SECOND CLASS: -si, -to.

68. *Assôrbere, to absorb, assôrsi, assôrto.*
69. *Distinguere, to distinguish, distinsi, distinto.*
70. *Êrgere, to erect, êrsi, êrto.*
71. *Fingere, to feign, finsi, finto.*
72. *Frângere, to break, frânsi, frânto.*
73. *Consúmere, to consume, consúnsi, consúnto.*
74. *Pôrgere, to present, pôrsi, pôrto.*
75. *Redimere, to redeem, redênsi (rediméi), redênto.*
76. *Scíndere, to sever, scindéi or scinsi, scindúto or scinto.*
77. *Scôrgere, to perceive, scôrsi, scôrto.*
78. *Sôrgere, to rise, sórsi, sórto.*
79. *Spândere, to spill, spânsi, spânto.*
80. *Spôrgere, to project, spôrsi, spôrto.*
81. *Tôrcere, to twist, tôrsi, tôrto.*
82. *Vincere, to conquer, vînsi, vînto.*
83. *Vôlgere, to turn, vôlsi, vôlto.*

MORE IRREGULAR.

84. *Assôlvere, to absolve, assôlsi (assolvétti), assôlto or assolúto.*
85. *Côgliere (côrre), to gather, côlsi, côlto ; coglierò or corrò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Côlgo,	cogliámo,
côgli,	cogliéte,
côglie,	côlgono.

86. *Scégliere (scérre), to choose: like côgliere (85).*
87. *Sciôgliere (sciôrre), to untie: like côgliere (85).*

88. *Tôgliere* (*tôrre*), *to take*: like *côgliere* (85).
89. *Giúngere* (*giúgnere*), *to arrive*, *giúnsi*, *giúnto*; *giungerò* (*giugnerò*).

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Giúngo or giúgno,	Giúnga or giúgna,
giúngi or giúgni,	giúnga or giúgna,
giúnge or giúgne,	giúnga or giúgna,
giungiámo or giugniámo,	giungiámo or giugniámo,
giungéte or giugnéte,	giungiáte or giugniáte,
giúngono or giúgnono.	giángano or giágzano.

90. *Cingere* (cígnerē), *to gird*: *like giúngere* (89).
 91. *Múngere* (múgnere), *to milk*: *like giúngere* (89).
 92. *Piángere* (piágnerē), *to weep*: *like giúngere* (89).
 93. *Pingere* (pígnere), *to paint*: *like giúngere* (89).
 94. *Púngere* (púgnere), *to prick*: *like giúngere* (89).
 95. *Spêgnere* (spêngere), *to extinguish*: *like giúngere* (89),
 except that the forms with gn are the usual ones throughout.
 96. *Spingere* (spígnere), *to push*: *like giúngere* (89).
 97. *Stringere* (strígnere), *to bind*: *like giúngere* (89).
 98. *Tingere* (tignere), *to dye*: *like giúngere* (89).
 99. *Úngere* (úgnere), *to anoint*: *like giúngere* (89).
 100. *Véllere* (vêrre), *to tear up*, *vêlsi*, *vêlto*.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vélló or vélgo, velliámo,	Vélla or vélga, velliámo,
vélli, velléte,	vélla or vélga, velliáte,
vélle, véllono or vélgono.	vélla or vélga, véllano or vélzano.

THIRD CLASS: -ssi, -sso.

101. Connêtttere, *to connect*, connêssi (connettéi), connêssso (connettuto).
102. Genufîtttere, *to kneel*, genufîsssi, genufîssso.

103. *Riflètttere*, *to reflect*,* riflettéi or riflèssi, riflettútò or riflèssò.

104. *Métttere*, *to put*, méssi or mísi, méssò.

105. *Discútere*, *to discuss*, discússi, discússò.

106. *Esprimere*, *to express*, esprèssi, esprèssò.

107. *Fèndere*, *to split*, fendéi (fendétti or fèssi), fendútò or fèssò.

108. *Figgere* (figere), *to fix*, fissi (fisi), fìssò (fiso) or fitto.

109. *Rilúcere*, *to shine*, rilússi or rilucéi. *Past part. lacking.*

110. *Succèdere*, *to happen*, succéssi or succedéi, succèssò or succedútò.

111. *Muòvere*, *to move*, movêndo, móssi, móssò.

112. *Scuòtere*, *to shake*, scotêndo, scòssi, scòssò.

FOURTH CLASS: -ssi, -tto.

113. *Afflìggere*, *to afflict*, afflìssi, afflìtto.

114. *Cuòcere*, *to cook*, cocêndo, còssi, còtto.

115. *Dirìgere*, *to direct*, dirèssi, dirètto.

116. *Friggere*, *to fry*, frissi, frítto.

117. *Lèggere*, *to read*, lèssi, lètto.

118. *Negligere*, *to neglect*, neglèssi, neglètto.

119. *Protèggere*, *to protect*, protèssi, protètto.

120. *Règgere*, *to support*, rèssi, rètto.

121. *Scrìvere*, *to write*, scrìssi, scritto.

122. *Strùggere*, *to melt*, strússi, strútto.

MORE IRREGULAR.

123. *Condúrre*, *to conduct*, conducêndo, condússi, condótto; condúrrò.

PRES. IND.

Condíco,	conduciámò,
condíci,	conducéte,
condíce,	condúcono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Condíca,	conduciámò,
condíca,	conduciáte,
condíca,	conduciáno.

* When *riflètttere* means "to reflect light" it is irregular; when it means "to meditate" it is regular.

124. *Trárre (tráere), to drag, traêndo, trássi, trátto ; trarrò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Trággo, traiámo <i>or</i> traggiámo,	Trágga, traiámo <i>or</i> traggiámo,
trái (trággi), traéte,	trágga, traiáte,
tráe (trágge), trággono.	trágga, trággo.

NOT CLASSIFIED.

125. *Bére or bévere, to drink, bevêndo, bévvi (bevéttri), bevúto ; berò or beverò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Bévo <i>or</i> béo, beviámo <i>or</i> beiámo,	Béva <i>or</i> béo, beviámo <i>or</i> beiámo,
bévi <i>or</i> béis, bevéte <i>or</i> beéte,	béva <i>or</i> béo, beviáte <i>or</i> beiáte,
béve <i>or</i> béis, bévono <i>or</i> béono.	béva <i>or</i> béo, bevano <i>or</i> béo.

126. *Conóscere, to know, conóbbi, conosciúto.*

127. *Créscere, to grow, crébbi, cresciúto.*

128. *Náscere, to be born, nácqui, náto.*

129. *Nuôcere, to harm, nocêndo, nôcqui, nociúto.*

130. *Esígere, to exact, esigéi, esátto.*

131. *Esistere, to exist, esistéi, esistito.*

132. *Êssere, to be, fúi, státo ; sarò. See 53, a (and 67, b).*

133. *Piôvere, to rain, piôvve (piovè), piovúto. *Impersonal.**

134. *Rómpere, to break, rúppi, rótto.*

135. *Sôlvere, to undo, solvéi (solvétti), solúto.*

136. *Vivere, to live, vissi, vissúto or vivúto.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

137. *Aprire, to open, apríi *or* apêrsi, apêrto.*

138. *Coprire, to cover: like aprire (137).*

139. *Offrire (offerire), to offer, offríi (offerli) *or* offêrsi, offêrto.*

140. *Soffrire (sofferire), to suffer: like offrire (139).*

141. *Convertire, to convert, convertii *or* convêrsi, convertito *or* convêrso.*

142. Costruire (*construire*), *to construct*, co(n)strússi or co(n)-strulí, co(n)struito or co(n)strúttó.

143. Digerire, *to digest*, digeríi, digerító or digésto.

144. Esaurire, *to exhaust*, esauríi, esaurító or esáusto.

145. Seppellire, *to bury*, seppellíi, seppellító or sepólto.

146. Seguire, *to follow*, seguii, seguito.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sêguo (siêguo), seguiámo,	Sêgua (siêgua), seguiámo,
sêgui (siêgui), seguite,	sêgua (siêgua), seguiáte,
sêgue (siêgue), sêguono, siêguono.	sêgua (siêgua), sêguano (siêguano).

147. Cucire, *to sew*, cucíi, cucító.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cúcio, cucíamo,	Cúcia, cuciámo,
cúci, cucíte,	cúcia, cuciáte,
cúce, cúcionalo.	cúcia, cúciano.

148. Sdrucire or sdruscire, *to rip*: like cucire (147).

149. Empire or émpiere, *to fill*, empiéndo, empií, empító.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Émpio (empísco), empiámo,	Empia, empiámo,
émpí (empíscí), empíte,	émpia, empiáte,
émpie (empíscé), émpiono (empísceno).	émpia, émpiano.

150. Morire, *to die*, moríi, môrto ; morirò or morrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Muðio (muðro),	muðia or muðra,
muðri,	muðia or muðra,
muðre,	muðia or muðra,
moriámo or muoiámo,	moriámo or muoiámo,
moríte,	muoiáte,
muðiono (muðrono).	muðiano or muðrano.

151. Sparire, *to disappear*, sparíi (spárvi or spársi), sparító (spárso).

PRES. IND.

Sparísco (spáio),
sparísci,
sparísce,
spariámo,
sparíte,
sparíscono (spáiono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Sparísca (spáia),
sparísca (spáia),
sparísca (spáia),
spariámo,
sparíte,
sparíscono (spáiano).

152. Díre, *to say*, dicêndo, díssi, détto ; dirò.

PRES. IND.

Díco, diciámo,
díci, díte,
díce, dícono.

IMPER.

Dí, díte.

PRES. SUBJ.

Díca, diciámo,
díca, diciáte,
díca, dícano.

153. Salire, *to ascend*, salii or sálsi, salito.

PRES. IND.

Sálgó (salísco), saliámo or sagliámo, Sálga (salísca), saliámo or sagliámo,
sáli (salísci), salíte, sálga (salísca), sagliáte,
sále (salísce), sálgono (salíscono). sálga (salísca), sálgano (salíscono).

PRES. SUBJ.

154. Venire, *to come*, vénni, venúto ; verrò.

PRES. IND.

Vêngo, veniámo,
viêni, veníte,
viêne, vêngono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Vênga, veniámo,
vênga, veniáte,
vênga, vêngano.

155. Udíre, *to hear*, udíli, udíto.

PRES. IND.

Ódo, udiámo,
ðdi, udíte,
ðde, ðdono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Óda, udiámo,
ðda, udiáte,
ðda, ðdano.

156. Uscire (escíre), *to go out*, uscili, uscito.

PRES. IND.

Esco, usciámo,
ëscí, uscíte,
ëscce, ëscono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Êsca, usciámo,
ësca, usciáte,
ësca, ëscano.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

93. Following is a list of the Italian irregular and defective verbs. With every defective verb is a list of its existing forms. Every irregular verb is followed by a number referring to the list beginning on page 88. Compound verbs have, in general, been excluded from this list, unless they differ in conjugation from the simple verbs from which they come (see **68, a**). The commonest prefixes are: *a-* (corresponding to the preposition *a*), after which the simple verb doubles its initial consonant; *as-* (= Latin *abs*) ; *com-*, *con-*, *co-*, *cor-* (= prep. *con*) ; *de-*, *di-* (= prep. *di*) ; *dis-* (= Lat. *dis-*) ; *e-*, *es-* (= Lat. *ex*) ; *im-*, *in-* (= prep. *in*) ; *o-* (= Lat. *ob*), after which the verb generally doubles its initial consonant ; *per* (= prep. *per*) ; *pre-* (= Lat. *pre-* or *prae-*) ; *pro-* (= Lat. *pro*) ; *r-*, *re-*, *ri-* (= Lat. *re*) ; *s-* (= Lat. *ex-* or *dis-*) ; *so-* or *su-* (= Lat. *sub*), after which the verb generally doubles its initial consonant ; *sopra-*, *sopr-* (= prep. *sópra*) ; *sor-* (= prep. *su*) ; *sos-* (= Lat. *sub*) ; *sotto-*, *sott-* (= prep. *sótto*) ; *tra-* (= prep. *tra*).

Accadére, *see* cadére, 7.

Accéndere, 24.

Accòrgere, *see* scòrgere, 77.

Acquisíre (*defect.*) : *acquisíto*.

Addárre, *see* condárre, 123.

Affíggere, 113.

Álgere (*defect.*) : *Pret. álsi*, etc.

Alládere, 25.

Ancídere, *see* uccídere, 61.

Andáre, 1.

Ángere (*defect.*) : *Pres. ánge*, ángono.

Annétttere, *see* connétttere, 101.

Antivedére, *Past Part. only* antive-
dáto, otherwise like vedére, 10.

Apparíre, *see* sparíre, 151.

Appéndere, *see* sospéndere, 55.

Apríre, 137.

Ardere, 26.

Arrògere (*defect.*) : *arrogándo*; ar-
ròso or arròto; *Pres. arròge*; *Imp.*
arrogéva; *Pret. arròse*, arròsero.

Ascéndere, *see* scéndere, 53.

Ascondere, *see* nascondere, 65.
 Assidere, 27.
 Assistere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Assolvere, 84.
 Assorbere, 68.
 Assumere, *see* consumere, 73.
 Avére, 5.
 Bére, 125.
 Bévere, *see* bére, 125.
 Cadére, 7.
 Calére, 23.
 Cápere (*defect.*) : *Pres.* cápe; *Imp.* capéva.
 Cédere, generally regular, sometimes has a *Pret.* céssi.
 Chérere (*defect.*) : *Pres.* chéro, chére.
 Chiédere, 64.
 Chifidere, 28.
 Cíngere, 90.
 Circoncidere, *see* decídere, 32.
 Cögliere, 85.
 Cólere (*defect.*) . colêndo, cólto; *Pres.* côlo, côle.
 Comparire, *see* sparire, 151.
 Comprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.
 Concédere, *see* succédere, 110.
 Concítere, *see* discítere, 105.
 Condúrre, 123.
 Connétttere, 101.
 Conóscere, 126.
 Conquídere, 29.
 Consístere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Constáre is *reg.*
 Construire, 142.
 Consimere, 73.
 Contrastáre is *reg.*
 Controvértere (*defect.*) : *Pres.* and *Imp.* regular.
 Contündere, 30.
 Convèrgere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part.*

Convertire, 141.
 Coprifre, 138.
 Cörrre, *see* cogliere, 85.
 Cörrere, 31.
 Corrispóndere, *see* rispóndere, 67.
 Costruire, 142.
 Créscere, 127.
 Cuôcere, 114.
 Cucíre, 147.
 Dáre, 3.
 Decídere, 32.
 Dedúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Delinquere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part., and its Pret. (which is delinquétti) is rare.*
 Deprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Desistere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Diféndere, 33.
 Digeríre, 143.
 Díre, 152.
 Dirigere, 115.
 Discéndere, *see* scéndere, 53.
 Discítere, 105.
 Dissolvere, *see* solvere, 135.
 Dissuadére, *see* persuadére, 22.
 Distáre, *reg. in Pres. of all moods, Pres. Part. lacking, otherwise like stáre, 4.*
 Distinguere, 69.
 Distríggere, *see* stríggere, 122.
 Divedére (*defect.*) : only *Infin.* used.
 Dividere, 34.
 Dolére, 15.
 Dovére, 8.
 Eléggere, *see* lèggere, 117.
 Elídere, 35.
 Eládere, 36.
 Émpiere, *see* empíre, 149.
 Empíre, 149.
 Érgere, 70.

Errigere, *see* dirígere, 115.
 Esaurire, 144.
 Escire, *see* uscire, 156.
 Esclúdere, *see* chiúdere, 28.
 Esígere, 130.
 Esistere, 131.
 Espéllere, 62.
 Esplôdere, 37.
 Esprímere, 106.
 Essere, 132.
 Estinguere, *see* distinguere, 69.
 Estóllere (*defect.*): *Pret.* and *Past Part.* lacking; *rest regular.*
 Fáre, 2.
 Fèndere, 107.
 Fièdere (*defect.*): *Pres.* fièdo, fièdi, fiède, fièdono; *Fut.*, *Cond.*, *Imper.*, and *Past Part.* lacking; *rest regular.*
 Fíggere, 108.
 Fingere, 71.
 Folcire (*defect.*): *Pres.* fólce; *Imp. Subj.* folcisso.
 Fóndere, 63.
 Frángere, 72.
 Fríggere, 116.
 Fángere (*defect.*): *Pres.*, *Imp.*, and *Fut.* regular.
 Genuflétttere, 102.
 Giacére, 11.
 Gíre (*defect.*): *Pres.* gíte; *Imper.*, gíte; *Pres. Subj.*, giámo, giáte; *Pres. Part.* lacking; *rest regular.*
 Giúngere, 89.
 Illúdere, *see* lúdere, 42.
 Impéllere, *see* espéllere, 62.
 Imprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Incídere, *see* decidere, 32.
 Incítere, *see* discítere, 105.
 Indúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Insistere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Instáre *is reg.*
 Instruire, *see* construire, 142.
 Intercédere, *see* succédere, 110.
 Intrídere, 38.
 Introdúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Intrádere, 39.
 Invádere, 40.
 Invalére, *Past Part. only* inválsso, otherwise like valére, 18.
 Íre (*defect.*): *Pres.* íte; *Imp. regular*; *Pret.* ísti, íste; *Fut.* irémo, iréte, irántto; *Imper.* íte; *Imp. Subj.* ísse, íste, íssero; *Past Part.* ito.
 Istruire, *see* costruire, 142.
 Lécere, *see* licere.
 Lèdere, 41.
 Lèggere, 117.
 Licere (*defect.*): *Pres.* líce or léce; *Past part.* lícito or lécito.
 Lúcere (*defect.*): *Past Part.* lacking, also *first pers. sing. of Indic. Pres.* and *Pret.*; *rest regular.*
 Lúdere, 42.
 Mantenére, *see* tenére, 17.
 Mérger, 43.
 Méttere, 104.
 Mólcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* mólce; *Imp.* molcéva.
 Mórdere, 44.
 Moríre, 150.
 Muôvere, 111.
 Múngere, 91.
 Náscere, 128.
 Nascondere, 65.
 Neglígere, 118.
 Nuôcere, 129.
 Offéndere, 45.
 Offerire, *see* offrire, 139.

Offrire, 139.
 Olire (*defect.*): *Imp.* oliva, olívi, olíva,
 olívano.
 Opprímere, *see* esprimere, 106.
 Ostáre *is reg.*
 Parére, 20.
 Páve (*defect., Infin. not found*).
 Percipere (*defect.*): *Pres.*, *Imp.*, and
Fut. regular; *Past Part.* percéttio.
 Percuñtere, *see* scuñtere, 112.
 Pêrdere, 46.
 Permanére, *see* rimanére, 16.
 Persistere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Persuadére, 22.
 Piacére, 12.
 Piángere, 92.
 Pingere, 93.
 Piôvere, 133.
 Pôrgere, 74.
 Pôrre, 66.
 Possedére, *see* sedére, 9.
 Potére, 21.
 Precidere, *see* decidere, 32.
 Prêndere, 47.
 Presúmere, *see* consímere, 73.
 Prodûrre, *see* condûrre, 123.
 Protêggere, 119.
 Provvedére, *Fut. and Cond. uncontracted, otherwise like* vedére, 10.
 Prûdere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part., and first and second persons are rare throughout.*
 Pungere, 94.
 Raccôgliere, *see* côgliere, 85.
 Râdere, 48.
 Raggiángere, *see* giángere, 89.
 Rêcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* rêce, rêciono.
 Recidere, *see* decidere, 32.
 Redimere, 75.
 Rêggere, 120.
 Rêndere, 49.
 Repêllere, *see* espêllere, 62.
 Reprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.
 Resistere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Restáre *is reg.*
 Rídere, 50.
 Ridûrre, *see* condûrre, 123.
 Riêdere (*defect.*): *Pres.* riêdo, riêdi,
 riêde, riêdono; *Imp.* redíva; *Pret.*
 redî, redírono; *Pres. Subj.* riêda,
 riêdano; *Imp. Subj.* riedísse.
 Riflêtttere, 103.
 Riffilgere, 51.
 Rilfâcere, 109.
 Rimanére, 16.
 Risôlvere (*to dissolve*), *see* sôlvere,
 135.
 Risôlvere (*to determine*), *see* assôl-
 vere, 84.
 Rispondere, 67.
 Ristáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Rôdere, 52.
 Rómpere, 134.
 Salíre, 153.
 Sapére, 6.
 Scégliere, 86.
 Scéndere, 53.
 Scêrnere, 54.
 Scérre, *see* scéigliere, 86.
 Scindere, 76.
 Sciôgliere, 87.
 Sciôrre, *see* sciôgliere, 87.
 Scommétttere, *see* méttere, 104.
 Scoprire, *see* coprire, 138.
 Scôrgere, 77.
 Scrívere, 121.
 Scuñtere, 112.
 Sdrucíre, 148.
 Sdruscíre, *see* sdrucíre, 148.
 Sedére, 9.

Sedárre, *see* condárre, 123.
 Seguire, 146.
 Seppellire, 145.
 Sérpere (*defect.*): *serpêndo*; *Pres.*
 sérpo, sérpi, sérpe, sérpono; *Imp.*
 regular; *Pres. Subj.* sérpa, sérpano.
 Silére (*defect.*): *Pres.* sili, sile.
 Soffólceré (*defect.*): *Pres.* soffólce;
 Pret. soffólse; *Past Part.* soffólto.
 Sofferire, *see* soffiríre, 140.
 Soffríre, 140.
 Solére, 14.
 Sôlvere, 135.
 Sopprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Soprastáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Sôrgere, 78.
 Sospêndere, 55.
 Sostáre, *is reg.*
 Sottostáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Sovvertíre, *see* convertíre, 141.
 Spándere, 79.
 Spârgere, 56.
 Sparíre, 151.
 Spêgnere, 95.
 Spêndere, 57.
 Spêrgere, 58.
 Spíngere, 96.
 Spôrgere, 80.
 Stáre, 4.
 Strídere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part.*
 Stringere, 97.
 Strüggere, 122.
 Succêdere, 110.
 Súggere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part.*
 Sussistere, *see* esistere, 131.
 Tacére, 13.

Tângere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tângé.
 Têndere (*trans.*), 59.
 Têndere (*intrans.*), *reg. verb, has no*
 Past Part.
 Tenére, 17.
 Têrgere, 60.
 Tingere, 98.
 Tôgliere, 88.
 Tôllere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tôlli, tôlle;
 Pres. Subj. tôlla.
 Tôrcere, 81.
 Tôrpere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tôrpo, tôrpi,
 tôrpe, tôrpono; *Pres. Subj.* tôrpa.
 Tôrre, *see* tôgliere, 88.
 Tradârre, *see* condârre, 123.
 Tráere, *see* trárre, 124.
 Trárre, 124.
 Uccidere, 61.
 Udíre, 155.
 Úngere, 99.
 Úrgere (*defect.*): *Pres.* úrge; *Imp.*
 urgéva, urgévano; *Imp. Subj.* ur-
 gésse, urgéssero.
 Uscíre, 156.
 Valére, 18.
 Vedére, 10.
 Vêllere, 100.
 Veníre, 154.
 Vêrre, *see* vêllere, 100.
 Vigére (*defect.*): *Pres.* víge; *Imp.*
 vigéva.
 Vilipêndere, *see* sospêndere, 55.
 Víncere, 82.
 Vívere, 136.
 Volére, 19.
 Vôlgere, 83.

ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A , to, at, in.	Apposta , on purpose.
A' , ái, al, etc. = a + <i>art.</i>	Ária , air.
Abbellito , beautified.	Arricchito , enriched.
Accompagnáre , accompany.	Arriváre , arrive.
Accórgersi , perceive.	Arriváto , having arrived.
Ácqua , water.	Ásino , ass.
Ad , <i>see A.</i>	Assalíre , attack.
Affacciársi , place one's self (<i>at a window</i>).	Assenzio , wormwood.
Affrettáre , hasten.	Assoluto , absolute.
Agguantáre , seize.	Áttimo , flash.
Agostíno , Gus.	Avánti a , in front of.
Álbero , tree.	Avére , have.
Ále , wing.	Avvedérsi di , perceive.
Aléttá , little wing.	Azionáccia , <i>from Azióne.</i>
Alettína , little wing.	Azióne , action.
Alfrédo , Alfred.	Bábbo , father, papa.
Allontanáre , send off.	Badáre , keep.
Allóra , then.	Bagnáre , bathe.
Áltro , other.	Bambíno , child.
Amáro , bitter.	Bárbaro , barbarian.
Ánche , also, even.	Barbóne , water-spaniel.
Andár , <i>see Andáre.</i>	Baróne , baron.
Andáre , go, to go, going.	Bastóne , stick.
Andársene , go away.	Bel , <i>see Bélico.</i>
Andáto , gone.	Bellissímo , very beautiful.
Anélllo , ring.	Bélico , beautiful, fine, kind.
Animále , animal.	Ben , <i>see Béne.</i>
Animalíno , little creature.	Béne , well, nicely, much.
Antíco , old.	Béne , good (<i>noun</i>).
Ápe , bee.	Bócca , mouth.
Appéna , hardly.	Bóve , ox.
	Brávo , worthy.

Brillare, shine.	Città, city.
Brutto, ugly.	Cittadino, citizen.
Bucato, pricked.	Coda, tail.
Bugia, lie.	Cogli, col, etc. = con + art.
Buio, dark.	Cogliere, catch, pick.
Buono, good.	Collo, neck.
Buttare, throw. <i>Buttar</i> <i>giù</i> =	Cóme, as, like, how, when.
swallow.	Cominciare, begin.
Cadere, fall.	Commettere, commit.
Calzoni, trousers.	Compagno, companion.
Can, <i>see</i> Cane.	Comune, town. <i>Comuni</i> = com-
Cane, dog,	mons.
Capace, capable.	Con, with.
Capo, head. <i>Da capo, daccapo</i> =	Confetti, candy.
once more.	Conoscere, know, find out.
Cappello, hat.	Cónte, count.
Carlomagno, Charlemagne.	Continovamente, continually.
Cárne, flesh.	Continuo, continual.
Cása, house, home.	Cónto, count.
Cascare, fall.	Cörpero, body.
Cassetta, drawer.	Correggersi, reform.
Cassettone, bureau.	Cosa, thing. <i>Cosa pubblica</i> = gov-
Castello, castle.	ernment.
Cattivo, bad, naughty.	Così, so, thus.
Celia, trick.	Creatura, creature.
Cento, a hundred.	Crédere, believe.
Cercare, search.	Cóui, whom, whose.
Certo, certain, some.	Curiosità, curiosity.
Cespuglio, bush.	Curioso, curious, funny.
Che, who, which, that.	Da, by, from, as to. <i>Dalle parti</i>
Che, what. <i>Che cosa</i> = what.	= at the sides.
Che, that.	Daccapo, <i>see</i> Capo.
Che, than.	Dái, dal, etc. = da + art.
Chi . . . chi, one . . . another.	Dare, give, look.
Chiamare, call.	De', dégli, déi, del, etc. = di + art.
Chicca, sweetmeat.	Desiderio, desire.
Ci, there.	Detto, said, told.
Cinque, five.	Di, of, than, to, with.

Dicêrto , surely.	Fâre , make, let.
Di diêtro , from behind.	Farfâlla , butterfly.
Diêci , ten.	Fasciâre , bandage.
Diêtro , behind, after. <i>Di dittro</i> = from behind. <i>Dittrò a</i> = after.	Fêrro , iron.
Dintórni , neighborhood.	Figliuôlo , child, son.
Dio , God.	Figurársi , imagine.
Díre , say, speak.	Finchè non , until.
Dirítto , right.	Finêstra , window.
Discórso , talk.	Finire , finish.
Disobbediênte , disobedient.	Fino a , up to.
Disperáto , desperate.	Flôre , flower.
Distánza , distance.	Fiorito , flowery.
Distruggere , destroy.	Firênze , Florence.
Disubbidiênte , disobedient.	Firmaménto , firmament.
Ditíno , from <i>Dito</i> .	Fôglia , leaf.
Dito , finger. <i>Dito grôsso</i> = thumb.	Fônte , fountain.
Diventârre , become.	Forestiêro , foreign.
Dôdici , twelve.	Fra , between, in, to.
Dolôre , pain.	Frêddo , cold.
Dôpo , after.	Frônte , forehead.
Dôve , where.	Frûtto , fruit.
Dovêrre , ought, must.	Fuggíre , flee.
Dûe , two.	Fuôri , out.
Dúnque , therefore.	Fúria , haste.
Durânte , during.	Gâmba , leg.
E , and.	Gâmbo , stem.
Êoco , this is.	Gâtto , cat.
Ed , and.	Genitôri , parents.
Enrîco , Henry.	Già , already.
Êissa , it.	Giardíno , garden.
Êisse , them.	Gíglia , lily.
Êissere , be. <i>Essere per</i> = be about to.	Giorgéttö , Georgie.
Êissi , them.	Giôrno , day.
Êssó , it.	Girâr , see <i>Girâre</i> .
Fâllo , fault.	Girâre , go around.
Fanciúllo , child.	Girâto , gone around.
	Gíro , turn, circuit.
	Gíro gíro a , round and round.

Giù , down.	Là , there. <i>Di là</i> = there.
Giudízio , judgment, idéa.	Laceráre , tear.
Gli , the.	Ládra , thief.
Gli , it.	Ládro , robber.
Gli , to him.	Lámpo , flash.
Glie , <i>see</i> Gli , Le .	Lancéttá , hand.
Globe , globe.	Lasciáre , leave, let, let go.
Golóso , glutton, greedy.	Lasciáto , let.
Governáto , governed.	Lavoráre , work.
Gránde , big.	Le , the.
Grandíssimo , very big.	Le , to her, to it.
Grído , shout.	Le , them.
Grôsso , big.	León , lion.
Guardársi , refrain.	Lêsto , quick.
I , the.	Leváre , take away. <i>Levársi</i> (<i>with direct object</i>) = get rid of.
Il , the.	Leváto , up.
Illumináto , illuminated.	Li , them.
Il quále , who.	Lí , there.
Imperatóre , emperor.	Líbero , free.
Impêro , empire.	Lo , the.
In , in.	Lo , him, it.
Infátti , in fact.	Longobárdö , Lóngobard.
Infinitaménte , infinitely.	Lontáno , distant.
Infíno , even.	Lóro , them, their.
Infocáto , blazing.	Lúce , light.
Ingordígia , gluttony.	Lucértola , lizard.
Insegnáre , teach.	Luí , him, he.
Inséttó , insect.	Lúme , light.
Insiéme , together.	Luminóso , luminous.
Insómma , in short.	Lúna , moon.
Intendiménto , intelligence.	Ma , but.
Intórno , around (<i>adv.</i>).	Mádre , mother.
Intórno a , around (<i>prep.</i>).	Maestóso , majestic.
Invasíone , invasion.	Maêstra , school-mistress.
Ispiráre , inspire.	Maêstro , school-master.
Li , <i>see</i> La , Le , Lo .	Mággio , May.
La , the.	Maggióre , larger.
La , it, hér.	

Mái, ever. <i>Non mai</i> = never.	Nascosto, hidden.
Malánno, harm. <i>Far malanno</i> = mischief-making.	Náso, nose.
Maláta, ill.	Náto, born.
Maldicénte, gossip.	Ne, of it, for it.
Mále, badly, ill.	Né, nor.
Mále, wicked.	Nái, nel, etc. = in + art.
Mámma, mother, mamma.	Namméno, even.
Mandáre, send.	Nessíno, nobody.
Mangiáre, eat.	Niccolíno, Nicholas, Nick.
Maniéra, manner.	Nído, nest.
Máno, hand.	No, no. <i>Di no</i> = no.
Mattína, morning.	Nóbile, noble.
Méno, less.	Nobiltà, nobility.
Ménto, chin.	Nói, we, us.
Méntre, while.	Nóia, trouble.
Meraviglióso, wonderful.	Non, not. <i>Non . . . che</i> = only.
Métà, half.	Nóstro, our.
Méttere, put. <i>Mettersi</i> = begin, put on.	Nótte, night.
Mézzo, half.	Nóve, nine.
Mézzo, middle. <i>In mezzo a</i> = in the middle of.	Núlla, nothing.
Milióne, million.	Número, number.
Minacciáre, threaten.	O, or.
Minóre, smaller.	O, oh.
Minúto, minute.	Óochio, eye.
Mío, my.	Occiúne, from Óochio.
Môdo, way.	Odóre, odor.
Molestáre, annoy.	Ógni, every.
Mólti, many.	Ognúno, everybody.
Mólti, much.	Óltre, beyond, over.
Môrdere, bite.	Óra, now.
Mósca, fly.	Óra, hour.
Móstra, face.	Oramái, at last.
Mício, puss, cat.	Orígine, origin.
Míro, wall.	Óro, gold.
Mutáre, change.	Orológio, watch.
	Ótto, eight.
	Padroncíno, little master.
	Palázzo, palace.

Panière , basket.	Prèssò, near.
Panierino , from Panière .	Prèsto, early.
Pánni , clothes.	Preténdere, expect.
Paréochio , some.	Prevalére, prevail.
Parére , seem.	Prímo, first.
Párte , part, side. <i>Dálle párti</i> = at the sides. <i>A qüesta párté</i> = to this time.	Prónto, quick.
Participáre , participate.	Público, public.
Pásso , step.	Puníre, punish.
Pátto , condition. <i>A pdtto che</i> = on condition that.	Púnto, point.
Pel = per 1l.	Quadrúpede, quadruped.
Pensáre , think.	Quálche, some.
Per , for, in order to, on account of, through, by.	Qualchedúno, somebody.
Perchè , why, because.	Qualcúno, somebody.
Pérdere , lose.	Quále, <i>see</i> Il quale.
Perdonáre , pardon.	Quándo, when.
Perméssso , permission.	Quánto, as much.
Però , therefore, however.	Quattórdici, fourteen.
Pésce , fish.	Quáttro, four.
Péttó , chest.	Que', quéi, <i>pl. of</i> Quéllo.
Piánta , plant.	Quégli, <i>pl. of</i> Quéllo.
Picchiáre , strike.	Quel, <i>see</i> Quéllo.
Piccíno , tiny, small.	Quéllo, that.
Píccolo , little, small.	Quéstó, this.
Piède , foot.	Qui, here. <i>Di qui</i> = here.
Piêno , full.	Quíndi, therefore.
Pigliáre , take.	Raccontáre, relate.
Pínna , fin.	Raggiúngere, overtake.
Più , more, most.	Ragióne, reason.
Po' , little.	Rasénte, close.
Pói , then, too.	Recreazióne, recess.
Portáre , take, bring.	Refezióne, lunch.
Potére , can, be able.	Règgere, stand, endure.
Pôvero , poor.	Respiráre, breathe.
Préndere , take.	Réttile, reptile.
	Riccárdo, Richard.
	Ricominciáre, begin again.
	Ricordársi, remember.

Ridere, laugh.	Servitòre, servant.
Riga, line. <i>Di prima riga</i> = first-class.	Sessànta, sixty.
Righettina, little mark.	Sette, seven.
Rimandare, send back.	Sfacciataggine, impudence.
Rimanere, remain.	Si, himself, herself, itself.
Rimediare a, atone for.	Sì, yes, so.
Rimproverare, reprove.	Signòra, lady.
Ripetere, repeat.	Signòre, gentleman.
Riposo, rest.	Signorìa, rule.
Rispòndere, reply.	Símile, like.
Risputare, spit again.	Smisuràto, boundless.
Rómpere, break.	Soáve, sweet.
Rósa, rose.	Solaménte, only.
Rotóndo, round.	Sóle, sun.
Rubáre, steal.	Sollécito, early, brisk.
Sanguinóso, bloody.	Sólo, alohe.
Sapére, know, hear.	Sommáto, added.
Soporaccio, from Sapóre.	Sópra, on, above. <i>Di sopra</i> = up, above.
Sapóre, taste.	Sorèlla, sister.
Sásso, stone.	Sorellina, from Sorèlla.
Scappáre, run away.	Sòrte, lucky.
Scéna, scene.	Sospettare, suspect.
Scénder, see Scéndere.	Sospétto, suspicion.
Scéndere, descend.	Sostégno, support.
Scuóla, school.	Sótto, under. <i>Di sotto</i> = down, underneath.
Se, if, whether.	Sparire, disappear.
Se, see Si.	Spicchio, slice.
Sè, itself, himself, herself.	Spína, thorn.
Secóndo che, according as.	Sputare, spit.
Segnáto, marked.	Stánza, room.
Seguiré, turn out.	Stáre, stay, stand.
Séi, six.	Stélla, star.
Sémpre, always.	Stésso, himself.
Senése, Sienese.	Stésso, same.
Sentire, taste, hear.	Stésso, even.
Sénza, without.	Stracciare, tear.
Sérpe, snake.	

Stréttō, close, tight.	Úna, a, one.
Strilláre, scream.	Úndici, eleven.
Su, on, up.	Úno, a, one.
Su', sul, etc. = su + art.	Uðvo, egg.
Síbito, at once.	Urláre, yell.
Sío, its, his, her.	Úscio, door.
Tánto, so much, so, much.	Vassoiño, tray.
Tánto ... quánto, both ... and.	Vedére, see.
Te, thee, you.	Ventiquáttro, twenty-four.
Têmpo, time.	Veritâ, truth.
Tenítō, held.	Véro, true.
Terra, earth, ground, land.	Véscovo, bishop.
Território, territory.	Vêspa, wasp.
Ti, thee, you.	Vestíre, dress.
Tiráre, throw, draw. <i>Tirdr fubri</i> , take out.	Vía, off, away, so forth. <i>Sometimes used instead of a verb of motion.</i>
Tóooo, one o'clock.	Viággio, way, journey.
Tornáre, return, returning.	Vicíno, near.
Tórno tórno a, round and round.	Viôla, violet.
Toscáno, Tuscan.	Viôttola, path.
Tra, among, to.	Víso, face.
Tranquillaménte, tranquilly.	Víspo, lively.
Tráttō : a un tráttō = all at once.	Viziáccio, from Vízio.
Traversáre, cross.	Vízio, vice.
Tre, three.	Vóce, voice.
Tré dici, thirteen.	Vôglia, desire.
Trónco, trunk.	Volére, wish.
Trováre, find.	Volontariaménte, voluntarily.
Tu, thou, you.	Vôlta, time.
Túo, thy, your.	Voltár, see Voltáre.
Tútto, all. <i>Per tutto</i> = every- where. <i>Tutti e dñe</i> = both ; <i>tutti</i> <i>e tre</i> = all three ; etc.	Voltáre, turn.
Uocellíno, from Uccêllo.	Zámpa, paw, foot.
Uccêllo, bird.	Zampína, little paw.
Un, a, one.	Zanzára, mosquito.
	Zimbêllo, laughing-stock.

ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

A , un, úno, úna.	Bird , uccello.
Africa , África.	Black , nero.
After , dópo.	Blood , sangue, <i>m.</i>
Ago , fa.	Boil , bollire.
Aim , mirare.	Born , nato. <i>Pl.</i> : nati, <i>m.</i> ; náte, <i>f.</i>
Air , ária.	Boy , ragazzo.
All , tutto.	Branch , ramo.
Alone , sólo.	Bread , pane, <i>m.</i>
Although , sebbene.	Brother , fratello, <i>m.</i>
Always , sempre.	Bubble , vescichetta.
Amaze , meravigliare.	But , ma.
America , América.	By , da. <i>By chance</i> = per caso.
An , <i>see A.</i>	Call , chiamare.
Ancient , antico.	Capital , capitale, <i>f.</i>
And , e.	Car , vagone, <i>m.</i>
Another , un altro.	Care , cura.
April , aprile, <i>m.</i>	Carriage , carrozza.
Around , intorno.	Carry , portare.
As , come.	Case , caso.
As . . . as , quanto, tanto . . . come.	Ceiling , palco.
Asia , Ásia.	Chance , caso. <i>By chance</i> = per caso.
At , a.	Charged , carico.
Attach , attaccare.	Charity , carità, <i>f.</i>
August , agosto.	Charles , Cárlo.
Be , essere, <i>irreg.</i> (53, a).	Choose , scégliere, <i>irreg.</i>
Beam , tráve, <i>m. or f.</i>	Christopher , Cristóforo.
Beast , bestia.	Circle , tondo.
Beautiful , bello.	City , città, <i>f.</i>
Because , perchè.	Cloud , nuvola.
Begin , cominciare.	Club , bastone, <i>m.</i>
Believe , crèdere.	Coat , abito.
Big , grôsso.	

Collect, raccogliere, <i>irreg.</i>	Emmanuel, Emmanuèle.
Columbus, Colón.	Emperor, imperatore, <i>m.</i>
Come back, tornare.	Empty, vuoto.
Companion, compagno.	End, terminare.
Confined, tenuto.	Enemy, nemico.
Construct, costruire, <i>irreg.</i>	Escape, scappare.
Continue, seguitare.	Europe, Európa.
Contrary, contrário.	Even, anche.
Cool, raffreddarsi.	Ever, mai.
Corner, canto.	Every, ogni.
Country, paese, <i>m.</i>	Everything, tutto.
Cover, coprire, <i>irreg.</i>	Everywhere, per tutto.
Creature, animale, <i>m.</i>	Eye, noun, occhio.
Crumb, briciole.	Eye, <i>vb.</i> , occhiare.
Crush, schiacciare.	Fall, caduta.
Dark, buio.	Family, famiglia, <i>f.</i>
Day, giorno.	Far, lontano.
December, dicembre, <i>m.</i>	Father, padre, <i>m.</i> , bábbo.
Dense, denso.	February, febbraio.
Department, dipartimento.	Fief, feudo.
Discover, scoprire, <i>irreg.</i>	Fifth, quinto.
Distance, distanza.	Find, trovare.
Divide, dividere, <i>irreg.</i>	Finger, dito. <i>Pl.</i> dita, <i>f.</i>
Do, fare, <i>irreg.</i>	Fire, fuoco.
Dominion, dominio.	First, primo.
Door, uscio.	Five, cinque.
Down, giù.	Fiat, piatto.
Dream, sognare.	Flee, fuggire.
Drop, goccia. <i>Drop by drop</i> = a goccia a goccia.	Flower, fiore, <i>m.</i>
Duke, duca, <i>m.</i>	Fly, volare.
Dungeon, carcere, <i>f.</i>	Food, mangiare, <i>m.</i>
Dust, polvere, <i>f.</i>	For, per. <i>For yourself (conjunctive)</i> = vi, si.
Earn, guadagnare.	Form, formare.
Earth, terra.	Fort, fortezza.
Eight hundred, ottocento.	Forth, fuori.
Eighty, ottanta.	Forty, quaranta.
Either ... or, o ... o.	Four, quattro.

Four hundred , quattrocento.	I , fo.
France , Fráncia, <i>f.</i>	If , se.
Friday , venerdì, <i>m.</i>	Imagine , immaginare.
Friend , amico, <i>m.</i>	In , in.
From , da.	Indeed , davvero.
Fruit , frutto.	Inhabit , abitare.
Furniture , mobilia.	Inside , didentro.
Genoa , Génova.	Instance , esempio.
Give , dáre, <i>irreg.</i>	Intense , vivo.
Go , andáre, <i>irreg.</i>	Intention , intenzione, <i>f.</i>
Good , buono.	Into , in.
Grain , grano.	It , lo, la, egli, gli.
Great , grande.	Italian , italiáno.
Ground , terra.	Italy , Itália, <i>f.</i>
Grove , boschetto.	Its , suo, sua.
Grow up , venír su, <i>irreg.</i>	Itself , si.
Gun , schioppo, fucile, <i>m.</i>	Jailor , carceriere, <i>m.</i>
Hand , máno, <i>f.</i>	January , gennáio.
Happen , accadére, <i>irreg.</i>	July , lúglio.
Hardly , appéna.	June , giúgno.
Hasten , affrettársi.	King , re, <i>m.</i>
Hate , odiáre.	Know , sapére, <i>irreg.</i> , conoscere (= <i>be acquainted with</i>), <i>irreg.</i>
Have , avére, <i>irreg.</i> (53, <i>b</i>).	Land , paése, <i>m.</i> , terra.
He , egli, lúi.	Large , grande.
Heat , cálido.	Last , último. <i>Last year</i> = l'ánnio scórso.
Her , la, le, léi.	Latter , quésto. <i>The latter</i> = qué sti, <i>m. sing.</i>
Herb , érba.	Leaf , fóglia.
Here , qua.	Leap-year , bisestile, <i>m.</i>
High , alto.	Learn , imparáre.
Him , lo, gli, lúi. <i>To him</i> = gli, a lúi.	Left , sinístra.
 Himself , si.	Lid , tésto.
His , suo.	Lift , solleváre.
History , stória.	Light , lúce, <i>f.</i>
Holiday , féstá.	Like , cóme.
Honest , onésto.	Little (= <i>small</i>), píccolo, piccino.
However , tuttavía.	
Hunter , cacciátoré, <i>m.</i>	

Little (= <i>a small quantity</i>), pôco.	Not, non.
<i>Little by little</i> = a pôco a pôco.	November, novêmbre.
Live, vivere, irreg.	Now, óra.
Loaded, cárico.	Object, oggettò.
Lorraine : of Lorraine = lorenêse.	Observe, osserváre.
Loud, fôrte.	Oceanica, Oceânia.
Low, básso.	October, ottóbre.
Lower, abbassáre.	Of, di. <i>Of them</i> = ne.
Man, uômo, pl. uômini.	On, sópra, su.
Many, mólti, m., mólti, f.	One, úno.
March, márzo.	One's self, si.
Mask, máschera.	Only, sólo (<i>adj.</i>), non . . . che (<i>adv.</i>).
May, mággio.	Opposite, oppósto.
Me, mi, me.	Or, o.
Melon, cocômero.	Other, áltro.
Merchant, mercânte, m.	Ought, dovére, <i>irreg.</i>
Middle, mézzo.	Out, fuôri.
Mignonette, amoríno.	Outside, difuôri, m.
Mine, mío.	Over there, laggiù.
Moisture, umidità, f.	Pace, pásso.
Monday, lunedì, m.	Parents, genitóri, m. pl.
Month, mése, m.	Paris, Parígi.
Moon, lúna.	Parrot, pappagállo.
More, più.	Part, párté, f.
Mortify, mortificáre.	Peasant, contadíno.
Most, il più.	Perfectly, próprio.
Mr., signór.	Perhaps, fórse.
My, mío.	Persuade, persuadére, <i>irreg.</i>
Name, nóme, m.	Philip, Filíppo.
Napoleon, Napoleóne.	Place, luôgo.
Near, vicíno a.	Placed, pôsto.
Need, bisórgno.	Plainly, schièttaménte.
Never, non . . . mái.	Plant, piánta.
Nice, gentile.	Point, púnto.
Ninety, novânta.	Poor, pôvero.
No, no.	Pot, péntola.
Nobody, nessúno.	Present, presentáre.
Nor, nè.	

Prevent , impedire.	Seven , sétte.
Principle , principio.	Shake , scuotere, <i>irreg.</i>
Prison , prigione, <i>f.</i>	Ship , nave, <i>f.</i>
Prisoner , prigioniero.	Shoot , bárba.
Profession , professione, <i>f.</i>	Short , córto.
Purpose , úso.	Show off , far vedére, <i>irreg.</i>
Quantity , quantità, <i>f.</i>	Side , párté, <i>f.</i>
Question , domanda.	Silence , silêncio.
Rain , pioggia.	Sinister , sinistro.
Raise , leváre.	Sir , signóre, <i>m.</i>
Rare , ráro.	Sixty , sessánta.
Recognized , conosciúto.	Sky , ciélo.
Relate , raccontáre.	Small , píccolo, piccino.
Remain , rimanére, <i>irreg.</i> , restáre.	Smoke , fúmo.
Repeat , ripétere.	So , così.
Reply , rispondere, <i>irreg.</i>	So as to , per.
Resolve , risciògliere, <i>irreg.</i>	Some , quálche.
Rest , posáre.	Somebody else , qualchedun' al- tro.
Right , dêstra.	Sometimes , qualchevôlta.
Rise , salíre, <i>irreg.</i>	So much , tanto.
Room , stánza.	Son , figlio.
Root , radice, <i>f.</i>	Sort , sôrta.
Round , rotóndo.	Spaniard , spagnuôlo.
Rule , signoría.	Speak , parláre.
Sacrifice , sacrificio.	Spider , rágno, rágno.
Sail , navigáre.	Sprouted , germogliáto.
Sailor , marináro.	Stalk , fústo.
Same , stésso.	Star , stélla.
Satisfy , contentáre.	Steam , vapóre, <i>m.</i>
Saturday , sábato.	Straight , dirítto.
Say , díre, <i>irreg.</i>	Study , <i>noun</i> , stúdio.
Sea , máre, <i>m.</i>	Study , <i>vb.</i> , studiáre.
Second , secóndo.	Sun , sóle, <i>m.</i>
See , vedére, <i>irreg.</i>	Sunday , doménica.
Seed , séme, <i>m.</i>	Support , mantenére, <i>irreg.</i>
Sent , mandáto.	Surprised , sorpréso.
September , settémbre, <i>m.</i>	Surround , circondáre.
Service , servízio.	

Table , távola.	Tuscan , toscáno.
Take , prêndere, <i>irreg.</i>	Twelve , dódici.
Tear , raschiáre.	Twenty-eight , ventôtto.
Than , che, di.	Twenty-nine , ventinôve.
Thanks , grázie, <i>f. pl.</i>	Twig , ramoscêllo.
That , <i>conj.</i> , che.	Two , dûce.
That , <i>rel. pron.</i> , che.	Under , sótto.
That , <i>demons. pron.</i> , quéllo.	Unfortunate , infelice.
The , il, lo, la, i, gli, le.	Unhappy , sventuráto.
Them , li, le, lóro. <i>Of them = ne.</i>	Union , unióne, <i>f.</i>
Then , pôi.	Unite , raccôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>
There , là, li.	Until , <i>prep.</i> , fino a.
Therefore , però.	Until , <i>conj.</i> , finchè . . . non.
They , éssi, ésse, lóro.	Us , nós, ci (<i>conjunctive</i>).
Thick , grôsso.	Usual , usáto.
Thing , côsa.	Vapor , vapôre, <i>m.</i>
Think , pensáre.	Vegetable , vegetâbile, <i>m.</i>
Third , têrzo.	Very , móltô, tánto.
Thirtieth , trentêsimo.	Victor , Vittôrio.
Thirty , trénta.	Villa , villa.
Thirty-first , trentêsimo primo.	Village , villâggio.
Thirty-one , trentûno, trentûn.	Water , ácqua.
This , quésto.	Way (= <i>manner</i>), maniêra.
Thousand , mîlle.	We , nós.
Three , tre.	Web , téla.
Three hundred , trecênto.	Wednesday , mercoledì, <i>m.</i>
Thursday , giovedì, <i>m.</i>	Week , settimána.
Thus , cosi.	What , <i>interrog. and exclam.</i> , che.
Time , vólta, têmpo. <i>Another time</i> :	What , <i>rel.</i> , quéllo che.
use vólta.	When , quândo.
To , a. <i>To him = gli.</i>	Where , dóve.
Together , insiême.	Which , che.
Too (= <i>also</i>), ánche.	While , méntre.
Too (= <i>excessively</i>), trôppo.	Who , <i>rel.</i> , che.
Tree , álbero.	Whom , <i>rel.</i> , cui.
Trunk , trónco.	Willingly , volentiêri.
Tuesday , martedì, <i>m.</i>	Wind , vênto.
Turn , giráre.	

Window, finêstra.

With, con.

Without, sénza.

Wood, bôsco.

Word, parôla.

Working-day, giórno di lavoró.

World, móndo.

Year, ánno.

Yes, già.

You, vói, vi, Léi, la, le. *To you*
= vi, le.

Your, vôstro, Súo.

Yourself, vi, si. *For yourself* =
vi, si.

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MODERN LANGUAGES.

"As many languages as a man knows, so many times is he a man."

Short German Grammar for Colleges and

High Schools. By E. S. SHELDON, Assistant Professor of Romance Philology, Harvard University. $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$. Cloth. vi + 103 pages. Price by mail, 65 cts.; Introduction price, 60 cts.; Allowance for old book, 10 cts.

THIS book is intended for students who wish to learn as rapidly as possible to read German, though they may not care to speak the language till later, if at all. It is especially adapted to the use of those who have already studied another language,—for example, Latin,—and to college classes who are beginning the study of German, and who need an elementary book giving grammar enough for all who do not wish to make a specialty of this language.

Some of its characteristic features are: —

1. Its brevity, and the simple and clear language employed throughout. Many details have been omitted in order not to encumber the learner with rules and exceptions, which can be best learned by practice in reading and writing. Attention is called, for example, to the sections on Gender, the Declension of Nouns, the uses of the Auxiliary Verbs, Separable and Inseparable Prefixes, etc.

2. The Declension of Adjectives, one of the most difficult subjects for the student to master, is presented in a brief and clear form, so as to be made as easy as it can be.

3. The sections on Composition and Derivation of Words, give, briefly, information which greatly facilitates reading. They should be learned and fixed in the mind largely by practice in reading at sight.

4. In the treatment of the Arrangement of Words, the rules are given gradually, as occasion demands, on account of the differences between English and German, and afterwards a brief but unusually full summary is given, for convenient reference.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

5. In the English-German Vocabulary, to which special attention is called, the gender and the declension of the German nouns are given to save reference to the German Vocabulary, or to a Lexicon.

6. Peculiar constructions, relating to the uses of cases, moods, and tenses, which cannot well be learned except in connection with reading lessons, are given separately, in order to shorten the preliminary study of grammar. After finishing the first fifty or sixty pages of the grammar, the student can begin reading easy prose. Indeed, experience shows that college students can profitably do this after one or two lessons.

7. The exercises for translation, from and into German, are sufficient to make plain the principles of grammar, and fix the forms of declension and conjugation. The words used are those only which are of frequent occurrence in both English and German. Variations of these exercises, and additional exercises of the same kind, can easily be given by any teacher, if further practice is desired for his pupils.

OPINIONS OF TEACHERS OF GERMAN.

Irving J. Manatt, Prof. of Mod. Langs., Marietta Coll., O. : I can say, after going over every page of it carefully in the class-room, that it is admirably adapted to use as an elementary or first course grammar. There is, I conceive, a distinct advantage in putting into the beginner's hands a book that must be taken whole. It gives the shirk less leeway, and affords more satisfaction to the faithful student. But it requires thorough knowledge and sound judgment to say what shall go into such a book, and what shall be left out. Mr. Sheldon, I think, has hit the mean. I find nothing in the book that I would omit, and miss very few things that I would supply.

Joseph Milliken, formerly Prof. of Mod. Langs., Ohio State Univ. : There is nothing in English at all equal to it, of anything like the same scope. In plan, in clearness and accuracy of statement, in aptness of illustration, and in its rare, wise *silence* about many things, I think it altogether the best book for high schools and the average college course in German

I have ever seen, and my acquaintance with American and English-German grammars is painfully extensive.

H. H. Ohlen, Prof. of German, Drury Coll., Mo. : I should recommend it to all students of German who wish to obtain the greatest facility of translation in the shortest time possible.

W. H. Appleton, Prof. of Mod. Langs., Swarthmore Coll. : It has very great merits, and is admirably adapted for the purpose designed. The account of the German pronunciation seems to me the briefest, and at the same time *the best*, I have ever seen anywhere.

Wm. H. Rosenstengel, Prof. of German, Univ. of Wis. : We would suggest to the high schools fitting for this University the use of Sheldon's Short German Grammar. We finished this book in eight weeks. High schools can easily finish it in two terms with one recitation a day.

Meissner's German Grammar.

By A. L. MEISSNER, M.A., Ph.D., D.Lit., Professor of Modern Languages in Queen's College, Belfast. Adapted for use in American schools and colleges by EDWARD S. JOVNES, Professor of Modern Languages, South Carolina College, Columbia, aided by the author and other eminent scholars. 5½ by 7½ inches. Cloth. 100 + 1000 pages. Price by mail, \$0.00; Introduction price, \$0.00.

IN this Grammar the author has embodied the plan he has found most convenient and successful in his own practice as a teacher. This plan is briefly as follows:—

The pupil begins with learning and practising simultaneously the declension of substantives and the indicative of the verb *sein*; he next learns the declension and comparison of adjectives, together with the indicative of the verb *haben*. The conditional, subjunctive, and participles of *haben* and *sein*, together with the verb *werden*, are learned in combination with the prepositions. The possessive, demonstrative, and interrogative pronouns are distributed among the lessons on the weak verb. Next follow the strong verbs, the lighter lessons on which are weighted by the relative and indefinite pronouns and the spurious prepositions. After this follow the lessons on the compound verbs and the remaining parts of speech. The most elementary rules of syntax are introduced in the lessons on the compound tenses, the relative pronoun, and the conjunction, so that by the time the student has completed these lessons he has absolved all that is absolutely necessary for entering on the study of syntax.

As one of the chief difficulties of German is its great vocabulary and the facility with which new derivatives and compounds are formed, a series of exercises on the composition and derivation of words is introduced. This is the first attempt, in any grammar, to illustrate the chapter by exercises.

The new official spelling has been adopted throughout the book; but as the student for many years to come must necessarily meet with many books printed in the old spelling, both forms will be indicated.

A chapter, with graded exercises, on German prose composition, is added at the end of the book.

In the American edition the treatment of many topics has been simplified and condensed; new chapters added on several topics, and vocabularies added covering every word in all the exercises, and also a list of irregular verbs.

[In preparation.]

Colloquial Exercises and Select German

Reader. By WILLIAM DEUTSCH, of the St. Louis High School. $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth. xiii + 274 pages. Price by mail, \$1.00; Introduction price, 90 cts.; Allowance for old book in use, 30 cts.

THIS book is intended for the use of students who wish to speak, as well as to read, German. It is based on the theory that "little is gained by beginning with the study of grammar, and that the most successful method is the natural one by which a child learns to speak his own language; viz., by practice in conversation." It may be used with or without a grammar. The teacher may choose his own method of imparting instruction. It contains one hundred select stories, fairy tales, extracts from history and from standard novels, and twelve standard poems, all accompanied by copious English notes, well adapted to the explanation of all the difficulties in the text.

The selections are modern, idiomatic, reputable, furnishing at once the vocabulary of literature, of business, and of social life. They are well graded, and the colloquial exercises following each are made up of groups of logically connected words and phrases adapted to conversation upon the topic given. It is assumed that the student is to maintain his part in the conversation, and to put in practice what he has learned from the selections. The table of peculiar phrases and idioms, the list of irregular verbs, and the alphabetical vocabulary to the entire work, will greatly facilitate the progress of the class. All the work given has been thoroughly tested in the class-room. In fact, the book is but the outgrowth of many years of schoolroom work by one of the most successful teachers of German in the country. That the author's work is duly appreciated, appears from the use of the book in many of our leading schools and colleges, as well as from the following

TESTIMONIALS.

Frederick Lutz, recent Instructor in German, Harvard Univ., now Prof. of German, Albion Coll., Mich.: After having used it at Harvard for nearly one year, I can *conscientiously* say that it is an *excellent* book, well adapted to beginners. It deserves a large sale.

Henry Johnson, Prof. of Modern Languages, Bowdoin Coll.: Use in the

class-room has proved to me the excellence of the book. The abundant examples of every-day German, and especially the grouping of logically connected words and phrases in its numerous vocabularies, are features that must commend it to any teacher of beginners. The author must be a first-rate teacher himself, and I trust that his work will find the constantly increasing sale it deserves. (April 3, 1885.)

Boisen's Preparatory Book of German Prose.

Containing the best German Tales, Graded and Adapted to the Use of Beginners, with Copious Notes, bound separately, and also with the text. By HERMANN B. BOISEN, A.M. $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth. vii + 216 + 84 pages. Price by mail, \$1.10; Introduction price, \$1.00. Notes and text separate at same price as when bound together.

THIS volume is intended to furnish the learner with material for *copious* reading of easy, correct, and interesting prose. The book is based upon the assumption that reading, to be profitable, must be copious, and that no unnecessary obstacles should be permitted to impede the progress of the beginner. In making the selections, the main requisite for the end proposed, *an easy style*, has been kept steadily in view; and in the first part of the book the author has rendered it still more easy by frequent alterations in construction and expression, due care being had not to mar the charm of the original. The book, with one exception, contains only selections complete in themselves, including the best tales of Bechstein, Grimm, Andersen, Hauff, Hebel, Engel, Wildermuth, Jean Paul, some of the "Musikalische Märchen," by Elise Polko, and selections from Becker's charming "Tales of Antiquity"; but not one of the pieces has been taken for the sake of its author, the selection having been made solely upon the ground of fitness for the purpose. This purpose demands judicious gradation of difficulties, and selections that will stimulate curiosity by *variety*, encourage diligence by *facility*, and reward application by *pleasure*. As for style, it is sufficient that they should strictly conform to the grammar and genius of the language; and, as for subject-matter, it is better that it should be a little below the learner's age and understanding than above it, so that the difficulties arising from the matter may not turn his attention aside from the language.

The notes are intended to supersede in a great measure the time-wasting drudgery of reference to a dictionary, but they are, for the most part, merely *suggestive*, throwing the burden of work upon the student: some, in the nature of a concordance, calling the student's attention to passages where a given word or phrase has occurred before; others recalling kindred or synonymous words; others, again, leading him to discover for himself the precise meaning of a word by calling his attention to its constituent elements. The notes are also published in a separate pamphlet, thus obviating both the inconven-

ience of frequent reference to the end of the book, and the temptation of deriving assistance from them during recitations, which is a serious objection to foot-notes.

OPINIONS OF TEACHERS OF GERMAN.

Hermann Huss, Prof. of German, Princeton Coll.: I have been using it in the class-room with mature students, though beginners in the study of German, and it gives me a great deal of satisfaction. The selection of classical prose is tasteful and judicious, because progressive and suitable for the class-room. But the chief merit of the book lies in the *notes*, which are abundant enough to satisfy the beginner even at a very early stage; *suggestive* enough to keep the mental activities of the student constantly on the alert; and *educational* enough to refuse a gratuitous outfit to the lazy, while assuring reward to the honest labor of the industrious.

(April 11, 1883.)

Charles F. Smith, Prof. of Mod. Lang., Vanderbilt Univ.: I am delighted with it. I fully agree with the author as to the evil of introducing beginners at once into the masters of thought and style in German, and I have long felt the want of a collection of easy and interesting pieces of such length as to get beginners interested in the subject-matter of each piece, and easy enough to prevent the first few weeks in German from being mere drudgery. Prof. Boisen has given us such a collection, made with rare taste and judgment. The selections must be interesting to old and young alike. The plan of the notes is admirable. It will be easy to enkindle in the student enthusiasm for a subject in which he has, as by this method, such constant opportunity of testing the surety of his acquisitions, and can see that each day is adding to his store of words and power over the language. A recitation, conducted on the plan of these notes, must be easy, interesting, and full of life.

I am quite enthusiastic over the book, and shall introduce it next term. The print is beautiful, far surpassing that of any German text-book I have seen published in America.

Alfred Hennequin, Dept. of Mod. Lang. and Lit., Univ. of Mich., Author of a Series of French Text-Books, etc.: I am pleased to say that I consider this small book superior, in every respect, to other works of the same nature. The selections are especially good, and the notes contain much valuable information, which is totally lacking in most of the books prepared for beginners.

(Aug. 28, 1883.)

Samuel Garner, Prof. of Modern Languages, University of Indiana: Prof. Boisen's method agrees so thoroughly with my own views, both as a learner and as a teacher, that I cannot too highly commend it. The notes are admirably clear and concise. I am so well pleased with the whole make-up of the book that I shall use it at once for my elementary classes.

Charles P. Otis, Prof. of German, Institute of Technology, Boston: As you know, I have used this book for the past two years, and I have found it *very satisfactory*.

T. B. Lindsay, Prof. in Boston Univ., Mass.: It fills a long-felt void. It is just the book that I have been looking for for several years. (April 25, 1883.)

A. H. Mixer, Prof. of Mod. Lang., Univ. of Rochester, N. Y.: It answers my idea of an elementary reader better than any I have yet seen. I shall use it and recommend it.

Grimm's Märchen.

Selected and edited, with English Notes, Glossaries, and a Grammatical Appendix, by W. H. VAN DER SMISSSEN, M.A., Lecturer on German in University College, Toronto. $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. xii + 190 pages. Cloth. Price by mail, 80 cents. Introduction price, 75 cents.

The eight tales selected for this edition are: "Aschenputtel," "Rotkäppchen," "Dornröschen," "Der treue Johannes," "Brüderchen und Schwesterchen," "König Drosselbart," "Sneewittchen," "Hans im Glück."

THE charming simplicity of diction and thought in these tales renders them peculiarly fit for beginners to read. Colloquialisms and idioms, such as are found here in great abundance, are indispensable to the student of the language; and the sooner they are acquired, the better.

The Notes are very full, and in them more attention than usual is paid to the very important subject of *the construction of sentences* in German, a subject frequently neglected or postponed until the pupil is supposed to be ripe enough to begin translating from English into German. This delay is, in the editor's opinion, a great mistake. The pupil should, in this branch of discipline, be drilled early and drilled often, and should be made to dissect and analyze each sentence, as he reads, until he is thoroughly proficient in this regard. Next to the classical languages, no language affords so favorable an exercise-ground for this purpose as the German.

It is believed that no apology is required for the frequent repetition of grammatical rules and axioms contained in the Notes, since repetition is one of the most effectual modes of impressing truths upon the mind of the learner.

The Glossary has been prepared with unusual care, and is sufficient for the book. Words, about the pronunciation of which there could be any doubt, are properly marked. The principal parts of the verbs are given in full. In addition to the meanings and synonyms, many grammatical remarks are introduced, so that the pupil is spared the trouble of consulting a grammar or a lexicon.

The Appendix contains full sets of the most concise rules (illustrated by examples) for the construction of German sentences, and for the declension of adjectives.

The tales have been printed in the Roman character, partly to accustom the pupil to the appearance of German words in this character, and partly for the sake of the pupils' eyes.

Hauff's Das Kalte Herz.

Edited, with Notes, Vocabulary, and a Grammatical Appendix, by W. H. VAN DER SMISSSEN, Lecturer on German in University College, Toronto. 5½ by 7½ inches. viii + 184 pages. Cloth. Price by mail, 80 cents. Introduction price, 75 cents.

ENCOURAGED by the success which has attended the issue of the *Grimm's Märchen*, the publishers present this edition of HAUFF'S *DAS KALTE HERZ*, edited in accordance with the same principles that were followed in preparing the *Grimm*.

The many kindly notices of the latter, from teachers of German in Canada and the United States, are good evidence that the HAUFF has been unusually well adapted to the use of the student. Nowhere are sound scholarship and minute accuracy more necessary than in a work intended for elementary pupils; and nowhere, it may perhaps be added, has such work been more rare hitherto than in school-books in German.

The orthography adopted in the *Grimm* has been adhered to in the present volume. The Roman characters, so generally welcomed, have also been retained. In the Notes and Vocabulary much attention is given to accentuation and fulness of grammatical information.

W. J. Martin, Prof. of Modern Languages, Vincennes Univ., Ind.: It is an admirable work, making prominent the idiom of the language, supplying an excellent practical vocabulary, adopting a good orthography, and being well arranged for obtaining forms.
(Feb. 19, 1887.)

P. B. Burnet, Instr. in German, Ind. State Univ., Bloomington: It is surely a most suitable text-book to follow the Grimm. There seems to be neither too much nor too little in the notes. It is well for a text-book to have a vocabulary that covers the necessary ground and no more. I shall order it right away.
(Jan. 13, 1887.)

G. H. Horswell, Prof. of German, Northwestern Univ. Preparatory School, Evanston, Ill.: It is prepared with the

same critical scholarship and judicious annotation as the same editor's edition of Grimm. I shall use it in my class next term.
(Nov. 24, 1886.)

Mrs. Elise M. Traut, Instr. in German in the Amherst Summer School of Languages: I find it well suited for the work I do in Amherst. I expect, also, to make use of it in some of my classes next winter.
(May 5, 1887.)

The Academy, Syracuse, N.Y.: The notes are ample for the explanation of all difficulties, and seem to us unusually well prepared. The vocabulary is made expressly for the story, and undertakes the by no means easy task of indicating the primary accent of each word, and, in some cases, the secondary, also. It is a model of good taste in typography, press work, and general make up.
(December, 1886.)

Deutsche Novelletten Bibliothek.

German Novellettes. Selected and annotated by DR. WILHELM BERNHARDT, of the Washington (D.C.) High School. Vol. I. 5 by 7 inches. x + 182 pages. Cloth. Price by mail, 80 cents. Introduction price, 75 cents.

THE student of a language is most readily familiarized with its spirit by copious and rapid reading. This should therefore follow promptly upon the mastering of its elements. What to read, however, is a question often as perplexing as it is important. The difficulty of finding publications entirely adapted to this idea has suggested the compilation of the present volume. The contents of those volumes which were available were either lacking in interest to American readers, or so lengthy as to necessitate wearisome effort on the part of the student before reaching the point of the story, or they were deficient in the explanatory notes necessary to render the contents fully intelligible.

This book is intended to meet these various objections. It contains only short stories, from the best contemporary German novelists. The selections have been made with reference to simplicity of style, wealth of phraseology, and elegance of diction; and in no instance is the patience of the reader overtaxed by lack of interest in the story. Special attention has been given to the character of the notes. The etymological relations of German and English are treated fully, illustrating the formation of German words. Notes upon Art, Science, History, and Literature are liberally provided, thus increasing the interest of the student. The fact that these notes are in the German language serves the double purpose of making the notes themselves a study of German Composition, and also of supplying those teachers, who desire to combine conversational exercises and reading, with correct and available models of German conversation.

The following stories are given in this volume:—

- (1) "Am heiligen Abend" (On Christmas Eve), von Helene Stökl.
- (2) "Mein erster Patient" (My First Patient), von Marc. Boyen.
- (3) "Der Wilddieb" (The Poacher), von E. Werner.
- (4) "Ein Frühlingstraum" (A Spring Reverie), von E. Juncker.
- (5) "Die schwarze Dame" (The Lady in Black), von A. C. Wiesner.

Phosphorus Hollunder.

Novelle by L. V. FRANÇOIS, from Spemann's collection, arranged and adapted to use in schools, with explanatory notes by OSCAR FAULHABER, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages in Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H. Paper. 80 pages. Introduction price, 25 cents.

Course in Scientific German.

Prepared by H. B. HODGES, Instructor in Chemistry and German in Harvard University. With Vocabulary. $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth. ix + 103 + 69 pages. Price by mail, \$1.10; Introduction price, \$1.00.

THIS book is designed to aid English and American students of science in the acquirement of such a knowledge of German as will enable them to read with ease the scientific literature of Germany.

It assumes that the student has some knowledge of the general principles of the language, and some readiness in reading easy German prose.

The book begins with exercises in German and English, the sentences being carefully selected and arranged from text-books on Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Botany.

The second part consists of a collection of articles on scientific subjects of general interest, adapted from the writings of the first scientific men of Germany.

A Vocabulary of scientific terms and phrases — German-English and English-German — completes the work.

Such care has been taken in the arrangement of the sentences and in the choice of essays, that a student may begin this book without having had any scientific training, and become familiar with the main principles of the natural sciences at the same time that he is mastering the German.

Following the custom now observed almost universally in Germany in printing scientific works, ordinary Roman type has been used throughout this book.

Albert C. Hale, Pres. of State School of Mines, Golden, Col.: I became immediately interested in it, and determined to try it with our classes in the School of Mines. We have not only placed it on trial, but have adopted it as a text-book, and I am happy to say that I have never been better pleased with any text-book we have used in this institution. It meets our wants completely in its particular sphere, and we expect that our students will have acquired a good foundation for scientific reading in German after they have become sufficiently familiar with

the grammar, and are prepared for a thorough examination in the course in scientific German. (Feb. 19, 1883.)

J. Woodbridge Davis, *Prin. of School of Mines Preparatory School, New York*: I am much pleased with it, and shall in all probability introduce it. (April 22, 1886.)

C. H. Stockmann, *Prof. of German, Iowa Agricultural Coll.*: It is a book well adapted for use in connection

with the natural method. We shall use it next term. (April 29, 1886.)

W. H. Fraser, *Master of French and German, Upper Canada Coll., Toronto, Ont.*: In my opinion, a student of natural science, even one who knows ordinary German, would save much time and effort, and gain a great deal of comfort, by working through this little book before attempting a course of reading in German scientific literature. (May 7, 1886.)

Schiller's Ballads.

Edited, with an Introduction, Notes, and a Vocabulary (also an edition without Vocabulary), by HENRY JOHNSON, Ph.D. (Berlin), Longfellow Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College. $4\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 inches. Cloth. 600 pages. Price by mail, \$0.00; Introduction price, \$0.00.

THE Introduction deals briefly with the relation of the ballads to Schiller's life and works. It contains, also, by way of illustration, selections from the best German criticism of the poems.

The text is based on that of Goedeke's critical (historischkritische) edition of Schiller's poems, Cotta, Stuttgart, 1871. The orthography followed is that prescribed by the present German government.

The Notes give the source of each ballad, in the words of Schiller's authorities, as far as is practical. They include also every variant appearing in the texts published in Schiller's lifetime. They have been written also with the constant purpose of assisting in the study of the poems considered as literary masterpieces.

The Vocabulary is etymological to the extent that cognate modern English words are indicated by full-faced type. It has some new features in respect to arrangement and fullness which, it is hoped, will commend themselves to the teacher. Special completeness has been aimed at in view of the needs of such as use it in translation into German of prose synopses of the poems.

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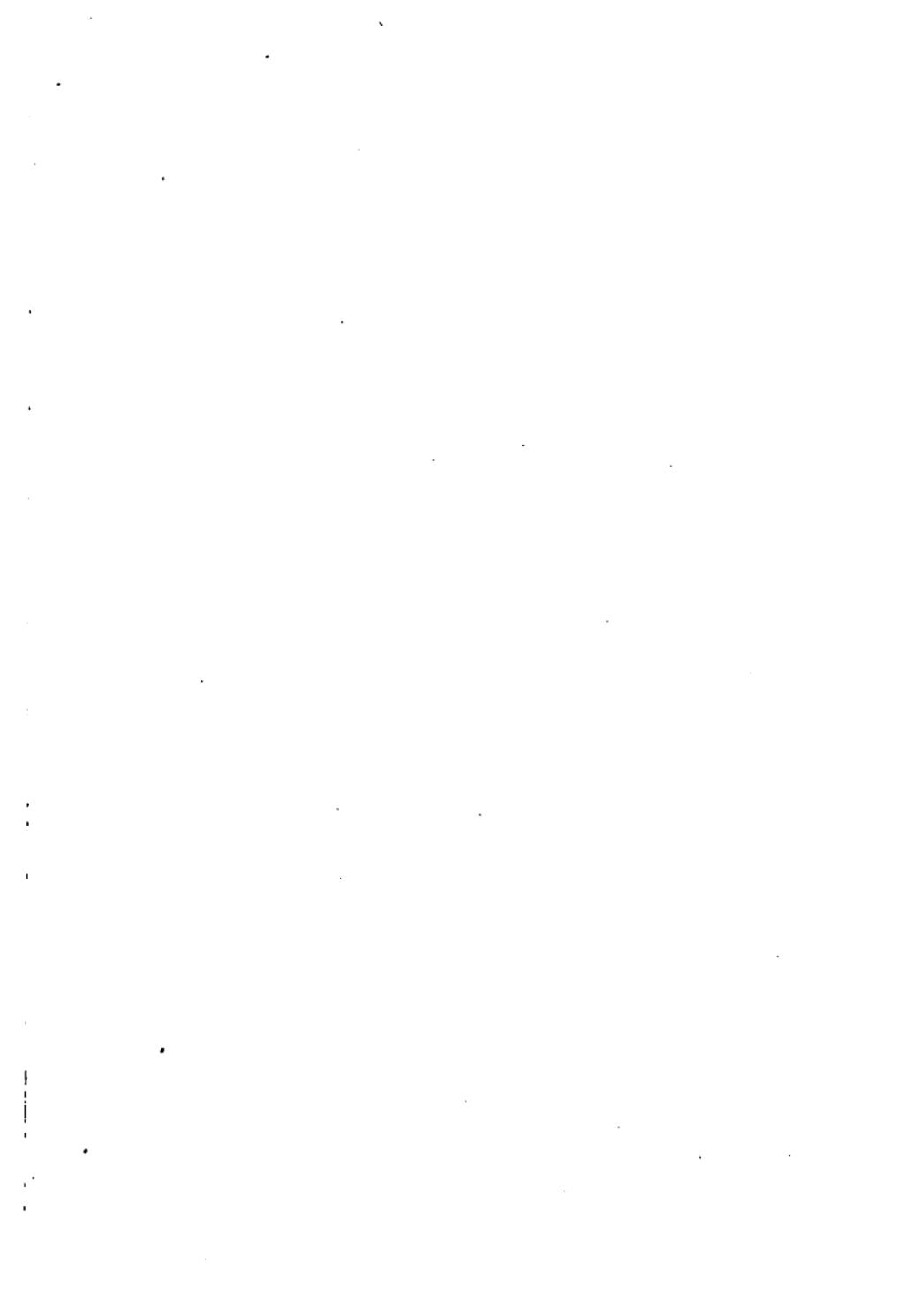
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